The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Interesting Letters from Our Own Correspondents.

The New German Parliament and Its Measures.

What it Costs the Empire to Support the Army.

Graphic Scenes of Sketches and Places in Wales.

Condition of Public Affairs in France.

The Uncertainty of the Franco-Italian Relations.

GERMANY'S REICHSTAG.

The Approaching Session—A New House of Parliament—Measures for Adoption—Judicial Reform, Civil and Criminal—New Coinage Regulations—Civil Marriage to be Obligatory—The Coming Budget.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1871.

As by the time that this reaches you, the German "Reichstag" will either be sitting already, or at any rate about to assemble, it may not be amiss to sketch out beforehand as much as is known of the legislative programme. The consequences of the war, the exigencies of the time, and the accumulation of work, leave our Legislature still in a state of comparative confusion, and impose the necessity of mere hand-to-mouth legislation, the defect having hitherto been aggravated still more by the want of a suitable locality to meet in. This exceptional state, it is hoped, will cease at the commencement of Spring, and the session promised us in March is at present the scapegoat on whose shoulders all necessary bills, prevented by want of time, are unsparingly laid, though the load has become such already as might challenge the bearing capacity of two or three, not to say five or six such Scriptural animals. The fact is, we have not only matter, but pretty urgent matter for legislation in store for half a dozen years.

THE NEW HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

To begin its legislative labors in proper style, the German Parliament last year resolved to build a new house, to be in keeping with the dignity of the Empire. That will take some years in building. Meanwhile, not to be without a roof to cover them, or dependent on the charity of the Prussian Parliament, whose session-room is far too small to hold the more numerous German Assembly, besides having more than insufficient accommodation for newspaper reporters, and a constant current of air passing through, which lays up ministers with a cold or lumbago every other week, they voted a sum of money to construct temporary offices of convenient dimensions adjoining the building allotted to the First Chamber. We have not had an occasion for testing the acoustic properties of the new hall, but in other respects it is considered perfectly satisfactory, and Berliners regard it with some feeling of pride. The session-room rises two stories high, light being admitted through a skylight. Spacious corridors surround it, conducting to the offices of Ministers, the Imperial Chancellor, the chancellerie, &c., while on the other side a passage through the refreshment establishment—which is worthy of the Assembly for which it is intended—leads to the library, reading-room, &c., of the First Prussian Chamber, by the courtesy of the Peers of Prussia placed at the temporary disposal of the House. The session room measures [illegible] by [illegible] feet, with a height of [illegible] feet. It contains [illegible] seats for members, ranged in horse-shoe form, and rising one above another in front of the Speaker's chair. At the back of the latter, facing the members, is the strangers' gallery; above it another gallery, reserved for friends of Ministers, members and diplomatic guests. The two walls right and left of the Speaker's chair are fitted up with boxes, the fourth side of the quadrangle being occupied by the [illegible] members' benches. On the Speaker's left is a stand allotted to newspaper reporters, capable of holding fifty-two persons—a great improvement on the miserable bench of about five in the old House. Next to this stand comes a box for the Diplomatic Corps, to match which there is another at the opposite end, the centre being occupied by His Majesty's box. On the opposite wall there is the box of the Federal Council and the Speaker's Gallery. The tribune from which members address the Assembly rises in front of the Speaker's chair. The building and fitting up is plain, but suitable. The stair-cases leading to the session-room are made of sand-stone, with the exception of the Emperor's private stair-case, which is of white Silesian marble. There is a separate entrance to this, opening into a vestibule, and by that into a spacious lobby, fitted up with all conveniences for the august occupiers. Of course the House has its own post and telegraph office.

MEASURES FOR DELIBERATION.

Having thus disposed of the exterior of Parliament, I proceed to consider the measures for the discussion of which it is about to meet. First in this respect stand the financial requirements of the Empire, and it will be lucky if they do not engross exclusively the attention of Parliament. There are some administrative questions mixed up with the financial, and besides these, members are intent on a few other topics. The first of these is the adoption of a general code of law, both criminal and civil, throughout the Empire. That is a pet object, and a very justifiable one, advocated chiefly by lawyers themselves, and since some years the standing topic of those annual lawyers' Congresses which take their turn of the list of eligible towns, where they enjoy the pleasures of the neighboring scenery and of the good dinners provided by the town, and, between times, they discuss some legal problems. The last of these Congresses met at Stuttgardt, and was very pressing on the point of judicial harmonization. There are now two official commissions sitting, to consider severally the civil and the criminal code, and we hear from official sources that they are making better progress than they had calculated upon. Much has been done in the way of harmonization of criminal law already by the efforts of the able Prussian Minister of Justice, Dr. LEONHARDT, a Hanoverian, annexed in 1866, and utilized at once as a valuable acquisition. The North German criminal code, to a degree, is adopted all over the Empire; still it is, at best, very incomplete, and requires much additional legislation. Our liberal members express a hope that the two codes, having been elaborated with as much expedition by the Commissions, there will be no obstacle to prevent their passing in Parliament. But this prospect seems exceedingly doubtful. So does the passing of the law providing for the organization of law Courts, a measure very much needed among our judicial establishments constructed on mediæval principles.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

A more hopeful bill, indeed one which Government seems determined to pass because of its administrative urgency, is that defining the position and responsibility of Imperial officers and employes contrasted with officers of the several States. This may seem a mere technical point, but there is more in it than mere form. The Germans regard their entire present condition as temporary and transitional, and as perfect union is the goal of their labors, they strive in every Imperial question to trace out beforehand the guiding principles of future uniformity. The creation of a small contingent of Imperial officers is thus gradually to lead to the transference of all official capacities from the States to the Empire. Constitutional and ecclesiastical considerations add to the importance of these questions; the latter we see recognized in the undenominational formula of oaths prescribed to Alsato-Lotharingian officials. The public mind, running on the problem of the final separation of Church and State, attaches great value to such apparently insignificant points. Moreover, Prince BISMARCK is determined to have the salaries of all Imperial officials considerably raised this session, some by as much as forty per cent. of their present pay. The proposition will encounter some discussion, but hardly any opposition, the reform being considered due to the new dignity of the Empire. Special provision will, however, have to be made for the expenditure.

NEW COINAGE REGULATIONS.

We learn the Chancellor to have given his final sanction to the proposal of a Parliamentary committee for the introduction of new coinage regulations. A revision of the coinage was very much needed, for we have a total diversity of standards in the various countries. We have florins and kreuzers of two different standards, besides the difference between silver and paper currency; we have thalers, groschens and pfennigs and different systems, decimal and duodecimal, shillings and marks, and, in addition to this, in consequence of the great variety of systems, we have a number of bad coin that is surprising to any stranger. This defect has long been felt, and it may be remembered that Germany, taking a large, often too large, a view of social or commercial reforms, was the first, or one of the first, States to recommend an international coinage. Opinion wavered between raising out of the diversified German coinage a national system qualified for general adoption, or conforming to either the French or the English system. The latter seems to have carried the day, and we are promised to see sovereigns pass as the current standard coin of the future. As in England, they are to be subdividable by twenty, the smaller coin being silver and bearing the name, not of its English equivalent, but "Mark." The mark is redivided into ten smaller silver coins, and then is turned into ten coppers. There are to be gold pieces of fifteen, twenty and thirty mark, the first and third representing the value of five and ten thalers, the other of a sovereign.

CIVIL MARRIAGE TO BE OBLIGATORY.

Another problem is the adoption of civil marriage, it is even said, as an obligatory measure. Civil marriage is what our rationalist Germans have been pining for for years. The Bavarian Government has broached the matter in the Federal Council; and, it seems, advocated its general introduction. It is not likely that this national desire will find acceptance. In the first place the Imperial Parliament is not the place for the enactment of such a measure, but the local Diet. The Prussian Chamber will have a civil marriage bill to consider, but, according to the *Cross Gazette*, one of neither an obligatory nor a permissive character, but simply a make-shift to be employed when the Church refuses the sanction while legally no objections obtain—such, for instance, as marriages between Christians and Jews or infidels. Marriages between Catholics and Protestants may also come within the scope of the bill. It is rather remarkable that such a bill should be elaborated not in the Ministry of Cultus, (public instruction and ecclesiastical matters,) but in that of Justice.

THE COMING BUDGET.

Our information on the coming Budget is still very fragmentary, and it is impossible to give an estimate of the sum total. Very important items have, however, already been made public. The Budget deals of course only with Imperial expenditure, and is therefore much simpler than the local plans of finance. Most importance attaches to the military estimates, which are, it seems, to be conducted still on the same provisional principles as hitherto, viz.: by fixing a lump sum for each man payable by the local exchequers to the Imperial, which undertakes the keeping, feeding, &c., of the soldiers. This lump sum has hitherto been, and is understood to be again, proposed at 225 thalers. The standing army being assumed at 385,771 men, the total expense would be 86,798,475 thalers, viz.: 67,333,400 in North Germany; 1,371,350 in Hesse, and 18,093,825 in Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden. The Liberal Party is opposed to the continuance of this system, because it deprives Parliament of all control over the military management; it therefore regards it as an unfair means of obtaining a vote of supply. This view is confirmed by an announcement of the Magdeburg *Gazette*, one of BISMARCK's organs of the second order, that time being too limited to admit of the full drawing up of a Budget, a lump sum exceeding the actual requirements will be demanded by the War Minister. Next to the military estimates those for the navy excite most interest, partly by their novelty. A sum of eight millions is set apart as a fund for "laying the foundation" of a naval force. Besides these, 3,789,179 are allotted to current expenses. Prince ADALBERT, the High Admiral of Germany, has been visiting all harbors and ship-yards, where great activity still prevails, and there seems no doubt that Germany is bent upon producing a strong naval force. Orders have already been given for two new iron-clads of the largest size to be begun next Spring. Considerable sums are set apart for the completion of fortification works at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven; and, above all, Government appears to have concentrated its attention upon the further development of the torpedo system. A separate torpedo detachment has been formed, composed of a Commander, 2 Lieutenants, 48 warrant officers, 200 sailors, and some gunsmiths and side attendants, and 200,000 thalers are to be spent entirely upon torpedo experiments. The entire naval force of the Empire at present numbers 3 Admirals, 65 Captains, 206 Lieutenants, 120 midshipmen, 12 engineers, 905 warrant officers, 5,269 sailors, 409 ship-boys, and 1,850 in the supplementary service—altogether therefore 8,905 officers and men. As new ships of various sizes are in construction, next year's list will be considerably longer. In addition to this, it must be remembered that by applying a kind of landwehr system, (in that case called seewehr,) to the navy, Germany trains up an excellent reserve force, besides the numerous compulsory and voluntary coast-guard for protective purposes. The Post-office is to yield 26,473,870 thalers gross, and 23,463,221 net. The Foreign Office is put down as costing 1,364,305 thalers, against 1,254,280 last year. The Foreign Office estimates contain some information on the diplomatic representation of the Imperial Court. There are four ambassadors, viz.: at London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Vienna; thirteen envoys, (among them there is the German Minister at Washington,) and ten residents. On the whole the German diplomatists' salaries compare well, for the tax-payer, with those of other nations. Thus though the French Minister in London receives 2,000 thalers annually less than his German colleague, viz.: 30,000 against 32,000, the Turkish has 36,000, the Austrian 52,000 and the Russian even 63,000 to live upon. At Paris the English Minister is best off, being paid 74,173 thalers to 56,300 for the Austrian, 54,000 for the Russian, 37,800 for the Turkish, 36,000 for the Italian and only 32,000 for the German. The Ministers at Vienna and Brussels are lowest likewise in their lists, and their colleagues at St. Petersburg nearly so. The economy of this arrangement is duly expatiated upon by the official papers, but does not succeed in silencing the murmurings at the unjust distribution of the war dotations, of which 21,000,000 go to Generals and officers in the way of gifts and compensation, while only 4,000,000 go to the men as repayable loans. The other items of the Budget already known are of too little importance for me to repeat. They will, however, engage the Reichsrath some time and threaten to encroach upon the time allotted to the Prussian Diet. The Prussian session may seem far off still, but Ministers are said to be deep in their preparations already. Of the weighty measures to be discussed in it I may mention, besides the Budget, the new municipal legislation, a very knotty point that may set liberals and conservatives by the ears, and the Mortgage and Transfer of Land bill, which will show that the Deputies have not an idle time to expect.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Fresh Welsh Pictures—Preserving a Language—A Visit to Shrewsbury—Sacred Music in Profane Places—Religious Topics—Questions of the Hour—Education for Women.

From a Special Correspondent.

MALVERN, Monday, Oct. 2, 1871.

The equinoctial drove us back from Aberystwith. It has a fine coast and beautiful bathing; but when you need a fire in your sitting-room you are not likely to do much swimming. So, when the storm began to blow and the rain to pour, the bathing colony scattered, and left the long lines of lodging-houses vacant. Yet, on the last morning, in an air that made a light overcoat agreeable, when I went out on the pier to take a last view of the blue sea and bold headlands, there were some brave women bathing—jumping up and down, holding to a rope, as is their custom, for fifteen minutes together—coming out, as I am informed by those privileged to see them nearer, red as so many boiled lobsters. On the other side of the pier, far out on a low jagged reef, which is covered at every tide, was a poor old man, with knife and basket, turning up the thick sea-weed on every rock, searching for mussels, which he cut loose with his knife and carried home in his basket, and that is the way he got his living, as they had got theirs by clinging fast to the rocks and taking in the food every tide brought them, much like the lodging-house and shop-keepers on shore.

PRESERVING A LANGUAGE.

I have said in one of my letters that the Welsh children are all taught both English and Welsh. This is the fact, I believe, among the educated classes, but I found people in Aberystwith who could not understand a word of English, and many who could speak very little. You might walk the streets an hour without hearing a word of English spoken. Mr. GLADSTONE, in his speech at Aberdeen the other day, said the Welsh might as well demand home rule as the Irish, for such is the sentiment of nationality in Wales that "there are eight hundred thousand people there who to this day speak hardly anything but their own Celtic tongue—a larger number, I apprehend, than speak the Celtic tongue in Scotland; a larger number, I apprehend, than speak it in Ireland."

OLD FASHIONS.

Are there still town-criers in America? Every English town has one, and the crier of Aberystwith seemed to do most of the advertising business in the place. Even on Sunday he went his rounds, ringing his bell softly, and in a gentle under tone, in a confidential sort of way, inviting everybody to come to a funeral. On the whole, I found the Welsh very sturdy, fairly honest, and in some cases as nice and cleanly as could be desired. Fruit was scarce and dear, honey cheap and delicious. Welsh mutton is famous, and Welsh cattle are sent off by thousands to all the great English towns.

A VISIT TO SHREWSBURY.

Staying over night at the pretty old town of Shrewsbury, we stopped at its famous hotel, "The Raven." The river Severn almost encircles the town, and it has lovely walks and meadows, fine mountain scenery at no great distance, a grand old castle, and some quaint bits of antique architecture, which HAWTHORNE greatly admired. The name of the town is of curious derivation. The hill upon which it is built was called by the ancient Britons Pengwern, the Head of Alder-groves. When the Saxons took it they translated the name into *Scrobbes byrig*. The Normans softened this into *Shrobbesbury* and *Sloppesberie*, whence it now has its two names of Shrewsbury and Salop. It was once the capital of Wales, and after the conquest became a favorite residence of the Saxon Kings. The first Earl was ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, a favorite and relative of WILLIAM the Conqueror. He signed himself *Rogerius, Dei gratiâ, Scrobesburiensis Comes:* ROGER, by the Grace of God, Earl of Shrewsbury. It was at Shrewsbury, in 1283, that DAVID, the last native Prince of Wales, and a very troublesome rebel, was drawn about the town fastened to a horse's tail, then hanged, his head sent to London and placed near that of his brother on the Tower, while his four quarters were sent to York, Bristol, Northampton and Winchester. In 1642 CHARLES I. went to Shrewsbury from Nottingham, gathered reinforcements, and established a mint; but two years later the castle was stormed by the Parliamentarians, one of the most important of their victories. The Raven is a nice hotel, and the charges a fair average—tea, lodgings, and breakfast for three persons, $7 50. An American lady of our party, newly arrived, did not find the price frightful, but she protested energetically against a charge of one dollar for service. And, as far as I can see, the railway might as well make a separate charge for guard, driver, stoker, and the rest of them.

THROUGH THE SEVERN VALLEY.

The lovely way to come from Shrewsbury to Malvern is by the Severn Valley. It is a panorama of wooded hills, fertile meadows and sweet bits of river scenery; whereas, the route by Wolverhampton is through the Black Country—the ugliest ever inhabited by man—enough to make RUSKIN clothe himself in curses every time he passes through it. I should like to see his St. George's Æsthetic Fiend try what it can do with some square miles of that hideous territory. At one of the Severn Valley stations, hearing a great tumult and many outcries, I looked out, into a heavy rain-fall, and saw a crowd of the dirtiest and ugliest women and children I ever encountered, hurrying to stow themselves into the third-class carriages. Each had a large bag, apparently of potatoes, and they shouted and tore round like lunatics. They were returning hop-pickers, coming home from their "out." The crop is very small this year, so they had but a short holiday. But what a treat to get out of those Black Country towns into the sweet country, with its fields and hedges! They sleep anywhere, they eat what they can get, and pick hops. It is a protracted picnic and rude jollification. If it were in some foreign countries, Englishmen would go to see it and write books about it.

SACRED MUSIC IN PROFANE PLACES.

M. RIVIERE, late leader of the orchestra at the Alhambra Music Hall, is giving a series of promenade concerts at Covent Garden Opera-house; and what do you think of MOZART'S Twelfth Mass as a part of the weekly bill of fare for such a place of entertainment? The Edinburgh Protestant Association has written to Mr. GLADSTONE, to inquire if it is true, as reported, that he went to mass at Corfu. Why not bring up the ladies and gentlemen who attend promenade concerts at Covent Garden? And if masses are sung there, why not at Cremorne? Happily, good music cannot be desecrated by any associations.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

As to Mr. GLADSTONE's supposed dereliction at Corfu, if he really went to mass he but followed the advice of High Church papers, which hold and teach that when an Englishman crosses the Channel he, as a member of the "one holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church," comes under the pastoral charge of the local Bishop, and the local parish priest of his appointment. An Anglican Churchman who visits Rome, of course cannot help, for the time being, becoming a Papist. But the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Winchester cannot get off so easily from their astounding performances in Scotland. It now appears that they both conducted the services at Glengarry, in the Presbyterian Church, exactly in the Presbyterian fashion, singing, prayers, preaching, everything just as the Presbyterian clergyman himself would have done. Are they prepared, it is asked, to reciprocate the favor of the loan of the kirk at Glengarry? Will they lend York or Winchester Cathedral to Dr. MCLEOD or Dr. CUMMING? But if they do, will these Presbyterian doctors amiably put on the legal Anglican vestments, use the Anglican liturgy? Of course, their orders being denied, nothing of the kind could be permitted, and these prelates made an immense blunder in borrowing a church when they cannot reciprocate the loan. The *Scotsman* takes the ground that they were intruders in an established place of worship, and could have been arrested and punished as brawlers.

QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

With Mr. RUSKIN as master of the beautiful, and Mr. DISRAELI making speeches on plain sewing, England is in a fair way of progress. The workmen of England are now engaged in extensive strikes, not for higher wages, but for shorter hours of labor, which they consider more important, so that they can have time to enjoy their other reforms, and wear their nice shirts in nice gardens. And now comes Mrs. GARRETT ANDERSON, M. D., with a lecture, at Birmingham, on female education, which gives us, if possible, still higher promise. Mrs. Dr. ANDERSON says people fail even more through ignorance than willfulness. She thinks there are not many people who perversely and willfully prefer to do evil, but conscientiousness, or the desire to do right, does not atone for the want of knowledge. We all know how pitilessly punishment follows ignorant violation of physiological and hygienic laws. Nature is ruthless; disobey and you suffer. There should be no difference in fundamentals between the education of the two sexes. Women ask to be made the best they are capable of being. There might as well be a distinct diet for women as a separate education. The reports of the Schools Inquiry Commission on the Education of Girls state that there is want of thoroughness and foundation in the teaching, want of system, slovenliness, showy superficiality, inattention to rudiments, too much time given to accomplishments, and these not taught in a scientific manner, and want of accuracy. The Commissioners found, as a rule, a very small amount of professional skill; that the school books were inferior, the task books dry and uninteresting. Every Commissioner spoke of the same thing—that the great vice in all the schools was showiness, superficiality, and inaccuracy. There was no doubt the time spent upon accomplishments was to a great extent wasted. It might more profitably be spent on other subjects. The music taught to most girls was not music in any true sense. It was not calculated to give anybody with a really musical taste pleasure. It was a pretense altogether. One-fourth of the time of girls was taken up in this music teaching, and any one with the slightest ear for music going into society—in the highest and part of the middle class—would know that their music was most abominable.

EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

The remedy is a thorough university education for women, and a body of educated women who will demand higher qualifications in teachers, and so raise the status of their profession. The Cambridge examinations of girls had already been valuable. At first, ninety per cent. of the girls were plucked in the elements of arithmetic. This was felt as such a disgrace by the teachers that next year only three per cent. were plucked. There should be grammar-schools in all the large towns for girls, and scholarships in colleges for which they could compete. Accomplishments should be kept in the background. If there is coming a reign of freedom for women, they must be prepared for it. Without a higher intelligence the restraints upon women cannot be safely removed. The reign of brute force is coming to an end, and woman must be on the side of reason. Reason, therefore, claimed them as her natural allies. She believed that if woman once accepted this rôle, and felt they were pledged in all things to seek for and take the side of reason—to accept no worldly maxims or conventional or prejudiced opinions, but to inquire into the law of reason, they would speedily advance a step further, and say that what society demanded of them was that they should supply not the same workers of the old type in every already crowded field, but workers of a higher type, who would aim in everything at discovering and obeying a perfect law. They would perceive that as by their very existence, as independent workers, they opposed force by reason, so they ought to oppose selfishness by enthusiasm for the common good, deception by truth, and self-esteem and vanity by magnanimity. It was by supplying better workers that women would assist the final justification of that demand for intellectual, social and political independence which they were now so courageously and wisely, as she thought, making. It was for the sake of enabling them to do this that she chiefly desired to see them brought by means of a sound liberal education nearer than ever before to the highest perfection of their natures.

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

I have noticed heretofore the progress of what is called the women's-rights movement in England, and it seems to me both more solid and more rapid than the same movement in America. You are talking of a female President. England has a female Sovereign, and has had them at times for centuries. Women have long, I may say always, occupied higher and more influential positions in England than they have yet found in America. The whole female nobility of England ranks evenly with, and in some respects above, the male. A Princess, a Duchess, a Marchioness, a Countess, you must see the position they occupy here to realize its importance. What have you to compare with it? All men may be created equal, but it is not so with women. When Mrs. WOODHULL is elected President, I hope her first act will be to create at least a female nobility for America. Why should she alone, of all the nations of the earth, be deprived of such an ornament and blessing? But if a female President, let us hope a female Cabinet as well. In England we have not openly and publicly got so far as that; but in a very charming and effectual way women do manage to govern the country. Lady PALMERSTON did more at her Saturday evening receptions than her husband could accomplish in the House the rest of the week. The Countess DE WALDEGRAVE controls the controllers of public opinion, and is a power in the State. Scores of M. P.'s speak and vote in accordance with feminine policy. It is only in the War and Naval Departments that women have little influence, and in these regions of brute force there is the greatest amount of blundering and corruption. In the coming reign of reason we shall need no armies or navies, and the supremacy of women may then be established with great advantage, and the revolution begun in England under VICTORIA I. may be happily consummated in America under the auspicious reign of VICTORIA II.! Hurrah, then, for the petticoat!—that is, if they continue to wear them; if not, hurrah for whatever they may wear in place of them!—and if any man dares to interfere with that sacred emblem of the reign of reason, shoot him on the spot; for brute force is first to be subjugated by reason, and then set to work in a reasonable fashion.

MONADNOCK.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

A New Journal—Chances of Republicanism—M. Gambetta—Thiers' Position—Persecution of Suspected Persons—News Notes—A Pleasant Story.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1871.

L'Ordre, the new journal of M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, has at length appeared, receiving a very cordial welcome from the sober Press and very violent abuse from the ultra-Republican sheets. I use this name because it is the one in common use, yet I claim that it is very hard that the Republic should have such defensors, and that it should be made responsible for the vagaries of the "Reds." But it is difficult to separate the two in this country, and the true Republicans, like M. GREVY and VICTOR LEFRANC, have a very hard time of it in remaining Republicans and in keeping out of the ultra excesses. I can explain the position better by actual examples. M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS says in his salutatory that all he asks is an appeal to the people. If the nation votes against the return of the Empire, he pledges his honor to acquiesce honestly, and never again raise a word even of opposition. Until such an appeal is made to the people, every man has a right to hold any opinions regarding the future form of government, and to discuss them openly. At any rate, however widely the opinions of journalists may differ, they can at least discuss them courteously and without personal abuse. With that ground, it seems to me, no fault could be found. If any party should take its stand upon popular suffrage, it is the Republican Party. Ten weeks ago today its leaders were urging with all their powers, the dissolution of the Assembly, because it was mathematically certain that the elections then held would have given a majority to the Republicans. It will be remembered that I said at the time that the Republicans had everything in their favor. I felt sure of an immense majority for that party. Yet see how opinions change in France. Today the Republicans oppose a vote of the people because it is pretty certain that beyond the limits of the greater cities they would not get a corporal's guard. The Bonapartists urge the appeal to the people because their cause seems sure. Therefore, "to defend themselves against the Bonapartists," they are obliged to take the singular position of opposing popular suffrage. I said above that M. DUVERNOIS' ground seems to be unattackable, but the *Constitution*, the leading Republican journal, in the literal sense of the word, thus responds:

"Very fine! very fine! M. DUVERNOIS. You seem to believe that the Bonapartists have a right to honest discussion. You are wrong. The Bonapartists are not adversaries; we do not recognize them as belligerents; it is a band against which we have the right, and it is our duty, to cry wolf. No generosity, no grandeur of soul with the wolf. We throw at him whatever we have in hand—every arm is good."

And then the article goes on to say that if its author, M. EDWARD PORTALIS, was ever disrespectful to the Prussians it was involuntary, and if ever respectful to an Imperialist it would be involuntary also, for the Bonapartists are beyond the usual laws and customs of journalism. Follows an account of the banquet at Sentary, where the officers rose at the end and drank to the Emperor, giving three cheers to close. The next day the regiment was sent to Coventry, or ordered to Algeria. When polemics are conducted in this manner, I think there is no doubt which side will ultimately win. Even *Les Débats* begins to trim.

MONSIEUR GAMBETTA.

I think that it will be generally acknowledged that GAMBETTA is the only man which the war produced. Despite his faults and his errors, he has the merit of being a true Frenchman, and of doing all in his power to defend his country. There are many ugly things against him, however; yet, unlike those against TROCHU, they are all of a rather manly type. As bad as they are, we find an excuse for them in the eminently patriotic motive. I believe that if GAMBETTA had sworn "to die upon the steps of the Tuileries before letting the crowd get possession of Paris," he would have kept his word, and died heroically. Nor do I think, as poor a man as he was, living in a small café at 125 francs a month, he would have received twenty thousand francs from the Empire he meant to betray, and then denounce ROCHEFORT for the same thing. GAMBETTA has shown ability, and energy, and patriotism, and honor, and common sense, which is more than can be said of his confrères, if we except M. PICARD. All this has brought him into a prominent position, and he is the only man, after M. THIERS, who could become the Republican leader. But France is afraid of him. It will take, in my opinion, another term of constitutional monarchy, under either the form of an Empire or the Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE to make France ready to accept him, and to feel sure that he would not be carried away by Socialism. Recently, M. GAMBETTA has done several very sensible things. He wrote to the Peace League at Lausanne that he had no sympathy whatever with their wild idea of a universal Republic; that it was nonsense; that he was a Frenchman all over, and intended to give all his thoughts to making a Republic in France. This letter so displeased the "purs" that they refused to have it read. Furthermore, M. GAMBETTA writes today to reprove the *Constitution* for calling him the *Republican pretendant*. He sees very well that to be defended or advocated by such journals is to lose all hope of success, and I believe, that he is trying to bring these "wild Reds" to something like reason.

THIERS' POSITION.

M. THIERS is losing ground rapidly, and the hardest thing now brought against him is his delay in setting at liberty the innocent men who are in the prisons of Versailles and Brest. Although recognized as probably innocent, he keeps them until they are released by order of the Courts, which work with incredible slowness. M. THIERS may be legally right in this course, but policy clearly points to a contrary course. Nothing can be gained by being severe now, yet I must say that there is great severity. The other day a procession of about a dozen people marched through the streets of Belleville bearing a dirty banner with the word "Amnesty" rudely painted upon it. The scene was a farce, and people laughed. The crowd was invited in vain to join, and the dozen men and women went on, doing no harm, and only stopping long enough for the standard-bearer to light his pipe. Thus the law against standing in the street was not violated, there was no disorder, no gathering of the masses, no hostile purpose, but soon the whole procession was arrested and had to spend the night at the station. Such acts are too severe and lead us to think that in reality French Republican rulers do not understand the meaning of liberty. In trying to prevent license they strangle liberty; yet on the other hand if you grant the people liberty they run into license. Arrests still continue. During the week two men have been taken who were formally shot and whose execution was duly attested. This brings up a curious point. No less than seven members of the Commune or Committee who were recognized, taken, sentenced by drum-head Court, and executed *séance tenante*, are now in prison or otherwise accounted for. Who, then, were these victims of mistaken identity, that suffered for their resemblance to the members of the Commune? Who were the two innocent men executed for the two officers unearthed this week? We shall probably never know, but it would be a curious study to sum up the number of men thus shot by mistake who can be really ascertained to have been so shot from the army reports. Mr. GEO. WILKES has taken very strong ground upon this question, and his letter causes some indignation here. For saying the same thing, M. DUJARDIN GATINEA was ordered out of the country. Upon one point I agree with Mr. WILKES. I do not believe there was a single petroleuse really paid as such, yet more than three hundred women were shot. Some few houses were fired by women, but through motives of revenge—not in the service of the Commune. As for the firemen who were massacred for pumping petroleum upon fires, the story is horribly absurd.

NEWS NOTES.

A Spanish weather-prophet recently said that we should have much rain after the 15th of September, and some heavy storms in October. Thus far he has been correct. Rain falls nearly every day, and we have had many copious showers....Can nothing be done about the Postage Treaty between our country and France? It is an outrage to have to pay twenty-four cents on a letter from New-York, and where a letter is not prepaid the charge is enormous. The other day I received a letter a trifle over weight, though not the weight of an envelope difference, (by the Post-office scales,) and although sixteen cents had been paid on it in New-York, I had to pay forty cents extra here. Another cost me twenty-four cents; another thirty cents. A small correspondence thus conducted soon eats away ones pocket-money. Unless the full price is paid, the French post puts on the charges to the full extent of the law. Reflect for a moment, Mr. Secretary, twenty-four cents for a letter from home, and they say it is your fault! The French claim that they are willing to make a treaty, but that the fault is on our side. Now who can settle the matter? Who will point out which side is in the wrong? Give me the requisite authority to act, and I will have a friend bring the matter before the Assembly immediately on its assembling, and if I can do no more, I will guarantee to show which side is in the wrong. Now it is useless to complain, for nobody seems to know where the fault lies....The *Gaulois* tells a pleasant story: About 1837, M. COSTE, chief editor of the *Temps*, and M. LOUIS BELLOT passed every night on leaving their office about 2 o'clock in the morning, before a house in the fifth story of which a light was always burning. Their curiosity was greatly excited, and they often stopped to speculate upon the character of the occupant of that lofty room. One night they could no longer resist the temptation to ask who was the owner of that constant light, and M. COSTE rung the bell. The *concierge* opened the door and answered the question as to who occupied the fifth story. "It is a poor young man from the Midi," he replied, "very poor, laborious, and an obstinate digger into his books, although only destined to be a journalist." On learning that he had to do with one of the profession, M. COSTE insisted upon mounting the stairs. They found the young man at his work; they conversed with him; and at last M. COSTE engaged him to make his *début* in his journal. The young man's name was ADOLPHE THIERS.

ASHBY.

UNITED ITALY.

Franco-Italian Relations—Promotion of Agricultural Pursuits—Military Manœuvres—Future of the Country—A National Triumph—The Change of Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1871.

The position which the French Republic is determined to hold toward the Kingdom of Italy is not yet clearly defined, and public writers here are puzzling themselves and fretting the community with frequent articles of indignant remonstrance and scolding complaint. It will be hard for France, under whatever government, to learn to let this country alone. The cow has been pretty well stoned, and the boy will be likely to keep up his play until he is tossed on the horns of the animal, as he has been by the "bookish cow" of Germany. For the rest, there is no reason why M. THIERS, as head of the Republic, should love a united Italy more than he did as Minister or Deputy under a French Monarchy. It is natural that the discussion going on should involve the question of alliances, and I think it may safely be said that the balance of opinion leans more toward Germany than France. The sort of treatment of Italy needed to promote French political interests is not yet sufficiently clear, and distrust of France has become a habit of the Italian mind. The prospect of Italy, both in a commercial and political point of view, is too bright not to provoke the jealousy of a country which has a sharp eye to its material interests as well as to its honor, and which has been accustomed to regard Italy as an underling.

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.

Whoever has passed through the territories of Middle Italy has observed the vast tracts of sterile lands which contribute nothing to the wealth of the State, or the nourishment of the population. The Maremma of Tuscany is an interminable waste which does not produce a cranberry, and all along the line of railroad from Leghorn to Civita Vecchia, the eye rests upon a wide prospect of uncultivated fields. The Roman Campagna, it is well known, produces little except the noxious exhalations upon which fevers are fed, while with labor it might be restored to the condition of a fruitful garden, such as it undoubtedly was in the time of the ancient Romans. An effort is to be made to turn the waste places of Italy to account, and with this object in view, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce will propose a measure at the reopening of Parliament. To stimulate labor it will be recommended that all lands at present unproductive, put under cultivation, shall for thirty years be exempt from taxation, so far at least as concerns the product of such lands. The Swiss have pulverized their great rock and mixed with it such organic matter as they have been able to scrape together, and covered their barren places with a thin layer of rich soil which yields sufficient sustenance for a population of two or three millions. With half the labor the Swiss have expended, the Italians may add to their productive power in the department of agriculture enough to support several additional millions of population. No one thing hurt the power that lately governed at Rome, in the opinion of foreigners, more than the neglect to turn to account the resources of the territory for the physical benefit of the inhabitants. While a great part of the revenue of this State was expended in the theatrical display of the churches, agriculture was neglected, and the vast Agro Romano, a store-house of wealth, was left to generate miasma, and present the sad spectacle to excite the commiseration of all of a sallow, half-starved population.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

As in other countries of Europe, blessed or cursed with great standing armies, the Autumn military manœuvres have been going on, so here in Italy there has been for some days an active movement of army corps. The King has been kept busy in the north conducting or inspecting reviews, sham-fights and field parades, and here in middle Italy, as well as in the south, camps, fortified cities and various great and small military strongholds have been taken by storm without the breaking of walls or loss of life, or by seige or stratagem have fallen into the hands of the attacking party. Splendid successes, with little sacrifice, are every day witnessed. The King has also found leisure to visit the Exposition, now open at Milan, much to his own satisfaction, and that of the whole population. Italy is expending much more than she can afford upon the army, but these expeditions, now held in various places, show that the industries of the shop, the manufactory, and the field are receiving attention, and increasing the wealth upon which alone the fabric of State can find a solid foundation.

FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

What Belgium or England is Italy may become if she will delve and navigate, spin and weave, hammer, file and saw, to supply her own wants, and, so far as she can, those of neighboring communities. The country has products peculiar to its own climate and soil and the skill of its inhabitants; but success on a great scale in an international competition can only come by the display of an equal or greater courage and activity. Italy, as to soil and climate and geographical position, has one of the best places in Europe. The area of the peninsula and the islands is greater than that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. But this people, to enjoy the advantages offered it once more in history, must have a new education. It must give up its habit of lassitude and juvenile love of amusements, and begin in earnest to study and work. As has already been remarked, the strength of States, as the world goes, has its foundation in wealth, and wealth comes of industry. Countries like Greece, Turkey, Mexico and Spain, that go begging for support, can expect to receive little respect from their neighbors, and Italy in the past is another example in proof, for we know what its experience has been for more than a century.

A NATIONAL TRIUMPH.

The song of triumph which broke forth on the ceremonious announcement of the completion of the tunnel through the Alps, is still sounding throughout Italy. This last great material triumph is rated as high as any recent political success which has brought moral elevation to the country. I have never known the Italians to indulge in such a large amount of self-praise. It is claimed, and justly, it cannot be denied, that the enterprise from beginning to end is Italian, and that this country more than any other is to enjoy its benefits.

THE CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

The removal to Rome goes on slowly, but it goes on, and next month a considerable number of placemen of the Crown will see their way clear to go, with their wives, writing-desks, trunks, infants and office papers, to Rome. Of foreign agents at the Court, the Austrian and Spanish Ministers have pulled up stakes and gone—the one to occupy the Palazzo di Venezia and the other the Palazzo di Spagna, in the new capital. The English Minister is still wandering about looking for lodgings, and the diplomatic correspondent of our Cabinet is still housed in the villa outside of Florence, which for six years has been a comfortable home, quite content to take time for a new settlement in the "Eternal City."

A. J.

STREET FLOWER GIRLS.

The Trade in Flowers—Where They Come From—How They are Disposed of.

The fashion of wearing button-hole bouquets came, like most other fashions, from France. A young and very pretty girl conceived the idea of standing with a basket of flowers on the steps of the Jockey Club and presenting to each member a single flower as he passed. The plan proved eminently successful, and Mlle. ISABELLE became quite the rage. She followed the Club to all the races, and wore the colors of Count LAGRANGE, the owner of the famous *Gladiateur*. From that time a flower in the button-hole became quite an institution, and finally developed the button-hole bouquet, which is now considered *de rigueur* for a wedding toilet.

The poor little girls who accost the theatrical visitor with piteous entreaties to buy a bouquet, are the true successors of the famous ISABELLE, but do not receive quite such handsome pay for their blossoms. For she often received a gold Napoleon for a single rosebud, while the little bouquets produced by these children are sold for only ten cents. These perishing wares are arranged on a board pierced with holes for their reception, and invariably appear very bright and blooming. A closer inspection shows the critical purchaser that some of the flowers, such as fuschias, verbenas, and heliotropes, have faded, but these are only the sides of the bouquet, the centre being almost invariably occupied by a large tuberose or a blush rose. Next to this is generally a mass of scarlet geranium, and the whole has a backing of scented geranium leaves. The stalks are left pretty long, so as to enable the purchaser to pin the bouquet to the inside lappel of his coat.

These flowers come almost entirely from New-Jersey, and principally from Union Hill near Orange. The little girls buy them from the men and women who keep stalls about the Astor House, Vesey-street, and the vicinity. These individuals are, some of them, owners of nurseries and hot-houses, and in some instances worth several thousand of dollars. During the day-time they sell what they can themselves, and then toward the afternoon they dispose of the remainder of their stock to the children, from whom they receive four, five and six cents a bouquet, according to the amount of stock they have to get rid of. The flower-girls then arrange them on their perforated boards, give them a light sprinkling of water, and take their stations along Broadway between 5 and 6 o'clock, when gentlemen are returning home from their offices. They generally contrive to dispose of three-fourths of their stock at this time, for, strange to say, gentlemen are very good customers for flowers. Even among the florists the greater part of the profit comes from the orders of gentlemen, ladies not purchasing, often apparently from a feeling that flowers ought to be bought for them, not by them. The remainder of the little girl's flowers they have no market for, until the theatres are open. Then they present their boards to all the gentlemen accompanied with ladies as a sort of mute appeal to their gallantry. Generally the fair ones, either from motives of coquetry or of pity, evince a wish for floral decorations, and the flower-girls are made happy. But on wet nights and on wet afternoons, no one will stop to buy flowers, and the little venders find themselves in straits of difficulty. They then try the large lager-beer saloons and the concert-gardens, but this they do with reluctance, for the men in these places are coarse and brutal, and seldom will give more than five cents. Those children who are sent out by drunken parents to sell their bouquets, have then a terrible time. Though dying with fatigue and sleep, they dare not return until the last one has been sold under penalty of severe beating. Little things of seven and eight years may on such nights be seen taking furtive naps under porticos and under kitchen steps, curled up in an uneasy ball, with the little board of bouquets lying by their side. They will often pass a cruelly cold and wet night in this manner rather than face the brutalities of some drunken father or fierce virago of a mother. All the flower-girls, however, are not so miserably situated. Some are warmly clad and well cared for by their parents, who send them regularly to school in the afternoon. Some of these more fortunate ones work in the morning at artificial flower-making or tobacco stripping, or some other occupation open to children. None of these are so remunerative, however, as the flower selling, by which the neat and tidy girls can average $1 a day. Gentlemen like to buy of girls whose attire is decent and whose hair is trimly arranged, and if they purchase from a shoeless, stockingless, ragged flower-girl it is from motives of charity alone. But the neat ones, especially those who are pretty, have regular customers, who buy of them every afternoon, rain or shine, and who give them little presents on holidays. In the Winter time the out-door flower business is almost entirely suspended and the florists have no competition from the little flower-girls. Then, the respectable ones go regularly to their trades, and the unkempt, ragged ones peddle matches and big mourning-pins, and sometimes tooth-picks. Up and down over the frozen snow and the cold pavements they wander, with their poor little naked feet, their faces blue and pinched, their fingers cramped with the cold. Sometimes they get frozen to death, as happened last year to a little French flower-girl, and sometimes their failing limbs betray them when they attempt to cross the street, and they are driven over. In either case there is a hurried inquest and a careless verdict. The tortured body, now insensible to pain, goes to the Potter's burial-ground, and the soul of the little flower-girl ascends to those regions where flowers bloom forever and know no decaying, and where pain, cold and hunger never come.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lanfrey's History of Napoleon I.

THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON THE FIRST. By P. LANFREY. Volume I. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1871.

Mr. LANFREY is what we may denominate a Conservative French Republican. In his view the French Revolution of the eighteenth century was the outgrowth of that of the seventeenth, "which saw the triumph of English institutions," which, in like manner, sprung from that of the sixteenth, "which saw the birth of the Reformation." The uprising of the eighteenth century, he says, "was in communion with all the stirring spirits of the past; it marched along the great highway of the human mind, and knew this; and it was this confidence that threw over its decline an air of serene majesty. The thinkers who had shed a lustre over its course were followed by great practical men who carried their plans into execution. After LOCKE, MONTESQUIEU, VOLTAIRE, and ROUSSEAU, rose TURGOT, FRANKLIN, MIRABEAU, and WASHINGTON. The American Republic was on the point of rising up beyond the seas to serve as a beacon to all future societies. The future appeared so assured, and the course of events so irresistible, that even the wisest of them were not proof against a certain intoxication, and in their too scornful impatience of facts they pushed impetuously to the very verge and final limits of the possible. NAPOLEON, from his character and his ideas, and especially from the aim he had in view, seems to belong to another age. But, again, the more closely we study his life, the more plainly we shall see that the only part of his work which has survived him is precisely that which he borrowed from the genius of his time. The rest is purely phenomenal. The part played by NAPOLEON, then, presents nothing which it is beyond the power of history to explain."

Mr. LANFREY devotes barely a score of pages to the early years of NAPOLEON. He was born Aug. 15, 1769, in Corsica, just two months after the island had been annexed to France. After completing his course in the military schools at Brienne and Paris, he returned to Corsica. For a time his mind was wholly occupied with his native island. He took part in the efforts of PAOLI to sever its union with France. Of France and Corsica he wrote and spoke as the Fenians of our day write and speak of Great Britain and Ireland. Recalled to Paris, he had an opportunity to compare the boundless field there opened to ambition with the narrow sphere afforded by his own island, and from that time he made France his country. The struggle between the Girondists and the Jacobins was then going on. BONAPARTE's sympathies were with the former; but no sooner were the Girondists overthrown than he undertook to set himself right with the victors by writing a pamphlet entitled the *Souper de Beaucaire*. This pamphlet, published in July, 1793, is of consequence only as indicating the political system to which he had attained. The purport is that, when the Girondists found that the Jacobins were the stronger party, they should have joined with them. This idea that "might is right" had come to be his guiding principle, and is the sum and substance of his favorite maxims: "The tools belong to him who knows how to use them," and "Providence is always on the side of the strongest battalions." To take the side which appeared to be the strongest, and to make that which he had taken unquestionably the strongest, were the points to which he ever bent the powers of his gigantic intellect. M. LANFREY, in a few sentences, as stern and incisive as anything in Tacitus, thus depicts the character of BONAPARTE when, at the age of four-and-twenty, it had fairly set:

"When BONAPARTE begins to belong to history, calculating self-interest and ambition had already gained the ascendency over every other motive. We behold him freed from every scruple, proof against any political impetuosity, on the best terms with the conquerors, without being irreconcilable toward the conquered; unburdened of all his generous illusions of other days, and measuring with his glance the unbounded field that lay stretched before him. This predestined favorite of glory even now had no adviser but his insatiable genius, and no rule but a certain ideal of greatness, and what he himself styled 'circumstances;' in other words, accomplished facts, success, fortune. Only let opportunity come, and he will not allow it to escape."

The opportunity came with a suddenness and brightness wholly unexpected. Within four weeks after the publication of the *Souper de Beaucaire*, accident made BONAPARTE virtual commander at the siege of Toulon. He had been named Captain of artillery in the Army of Italy. On his way to Nice he stopped at Toulon to visit his countryman, SALICETTI, one of the Commissioners who exercised a supervision over the military commander who was conducting the siege. He was introduced to CARTEAUX, the General in command, who showed him the batteries just erected to cannonade the English fleet in the harbor. BONAPARTE saw at once that they were entirely out of range, and trial being made it was found that the balls only reached a third of the distance to the nearest vessels. CARTEAUX attributed this to the bad quality of the powder. BONAPARTE demonstrated that this was not the case, and so impressed the Commissioners with his knowledge of military matters that they put him in requisition for service at Toulon, placing the operations virtually under his control. Toulon was soon taken. During the siege BONAPARTE became intimate with BARRAS, one of the Commissioners, a man who, if not the worst, was, after BARRIERE, the meanest of all the men who figured in the Revolution. BARRAS says that he was attracted to BONAPARTE on account of his likeness to MARAT, but it is hard to see wherein lay the likeness between the slight, keen-sighted young Corsican, and the coarse, blear-eyed dog-leech who fell under the knife of CHARLOTTE CORDAY. This acquaintance with BARRAS proved, two years later, the great stepping-stone in the career of BONAPARTE.

BONAPARTE, with the rank of General, rejoined the army of Italy, where he won the favor of the younger ROBESPIERRE, who, as Commissioner of the army, shared with his brother MAXIMILIAN the virtual dictatorship of the Republic. Upon the overthrow of the Jacobins, charges were brought against BONAPARTE, and he was summoned to appear before the Committee of Public Safety, a citation almost equivalent to a death-warrant. After an arrest of ten days he was set at liberty, partly, as the Committee said, because "there was no positive proof of his guilt; but principally in consideration of the great use the talents of such an officer might be, necessary as he is to an army which he knows better than any one else, and where men of this kind are extremely difficult to find."

BONAPARTE tried hard to shake off the effects of his intimacy with the Jacobins. "I was," he wrote, "somewhat affected at the fate of the younger ROBESPIERRE, whom I liked, and whom I believed pure; but I would have poniarded my father with my own hand if he had aspired after despotism." Still he was under a cloud. The Army of Italy was thought to be a hot-bed of Jacobinism, and it was resolved to disperse its leading elements among the other troops. BONAPARTE was assigned to the Army of the West. He remonstrated, refused to proceed to his post, and his name was struck from the army list. For some months he remained unemployed in Paris, where he was reduced to considerable pecuniary straits. He asked permission to enter the service of the Sultan of Turkey, but reverses had happened in Italy, and the request was refused, for the flattering reason that his services had become necessary to the Republic. Meanwhile he was employed in the topographical department, being specially charged with drawing up plans of campaigns for the different armies. One of these was for the Army of Italy, embracing the leading features of that which he was afterward to carry out. KELLERMANN, then commanding in Italy, declared that "the author of this plan was a fit subject for a lunatic asylum."

Meanwhile events were hurrying to a crisis in Paris. The Convention had framed the Constitution of the Year III. (1795,) which M. LANFREY declares to have "embodied institutions which in spite of all their imperfections, are the most liberal that France has ever possessed." Remembering that the Constitution of '91 had failed because the Deputies who had framed it were made ineligible as members of the next Assembly, the Convention adopted decrees requiring that two-thirds of the next Convention should be members of this, leaving only one-third to be chosen by the electors. The provinces, by large majorities, accepted the Constitution and decrees; Paris accepted the Constitution, but rejected the decrees. From remonstrance the forty-eight Sections proceeded to threats of resistance, and on the 13th Vendémiaire, (Oct. 5,) 1795, the Section Le Peletier declared itself in insurrection. MENOU, the commander in Paris, was ordered to disarm the Section. He parleyed, and finally agreed to withdraw his troops if the members of the Section would leave their hall. The troops were withdrawn, but the Sectionaries remained, and proclaimed their victory throughout the city. All the Sections rose at once.

It was 6½ o'clock in the evening, and the peril was imminent. The Convention removed MENOU, and proceeded to consider upon whom to confer the command. BARRAS was chosen. He accepted on condition that BONAPARTE should be named his Lieutenant to execute his orders. BONAPARTE had been at the theatre. He hastened to the hall of the Convention, and, hidden in the crowd, heard his name mentioned. For half an hour, as he himself says, he deliberated as to what he should do. He decided to take part with the Convention, and accepted the post offered to him.

The National Guard of Paris numbered 48,000 men. The troops of the Convention were only 8,000, but they had forty pieces of cannon. BONAPARTE passed the night in preparation. The Louvre and the Tuileries were formed into entrenched camps, every approach being commanded by artillery. Early on the morning of the 13th Vendémiaire, the Sectionaries swarmed from all quarters to storm the Tuileries. They found every street guarded and covered by cannon. BONAPARTE had ordered his troops not to fire until they were attacked, and until far in the afternoon the two forces stood idly facing each other. At 4½ the signal was given, and the attack was begun at several points. The Sectionaries seem never to have imagined that they would be met by cannon-balls. A few whiffs of grape-shot decided the affair. By 6 o'clock it was all over. This is the moment which CARLYLE, with an eye to dramatic effect, fixes upon as the close of the French Revolution, and the opening of a new era.

"This day," says M. LANFREY, "so profitable for the young General, whose fortunes it advanced to a prodigious degree, was a fatal one for France. It strengthened and embittered the antagonism which the Convention, by its unfortunate decrees, had created between public opinion and the Government. The third of the deputies to be added to the members of the Convention who were to be retained, were all chosen from a hostile party, and the Convention, which still formed a majority of the Councils, replied to this manifestation of the wishes of the people by calling to the Directory five regicides: BARRAS, CARNOT, REWBELL, LETOURNEUR and LAREVEILLERE-LEPAUX. Now, as in the Legislative Body a third of the members were changed every year, while in the Directory it was only a fifth, it is evident that at a given moment the Government, composed of regicides, would find itself at open war with the Councils, composed of Moderates; and as neither of these bodies had any legal authority over the other, it followed, as a matter of course, that force would remain the only judge left between them. Unfortunately, the Thirteenth Vendémiaire had shown all the world what weight the sword of the soldier had in the scale. So this inauspicious day taught authority to reckon on the army, and the army to dispose of authority. It made ready from afar off the paths to military government.

BARRAS soon sending in his resignation, BONAPARTE remained in possession of the title of General of the Interior. Like every essentially ambitious man, he only saw in his new position the means of gaining one still higher. The part which he had played in the late events, the importance of the post he held, his connection with powerful personages, the formation of a government still new and uncertain in its steps, were all circumstances that enabled him to mix himself up in all that went on, to interfere when he wished in the affairs of his colleagues, and to reign uncontrolled in his own department. He took occasion of this latitude with his accustomed decision, acting without consulting any one, and paying very little attention to any representations that were made to him.

A man of his restless character was not likely either to find scope for his mind in such a place, or to remain long without giving offense. To confine himself strictly within his own functions was misery to him, to go beyond them was to plunge into the most dangerous of all undertakings. Yet in the midst of the incessant activity of parties, it was difficult not to feel the temptation. The Directory soon began to regard BONAPARTE with a certain uneasiness, which had something to do with his nomination as Commander of the Army of Italy. Rather than make an enemy of him by recalling him within the limits of ordinary law, they preferred the expedient of getting rid of him by granting him some special favor; not reflecting that under pretense of averting danger they were only rendering it more inevitable for the future. This cowardice, which was repeated several times, and at last punished by a cruel and memorable lesson, was the only policy the Directory had skill enough to employ to protect itself against the designs which it imputed to BONAPARTE."

If to the foregoing we add the dangers to which the Republic was exposed from the aspect of affairs in Italy, and the prospect that BONAPARTE might effect something there, we have sufficient reason for his appointment to the command of the Army of Italy, without—as all historians, M. LANFREY not excepted, have done—attributing it mainly to his marriage with JOSEPHINE BEAUHARNAIS. She was a widow ten years older than BONAPARTE. At five and thirty the charms of a woman born within the tropics, are on the wane. BONAPARTE became desperately enamored with her at first sight. She was half amazed and half terrified at the ardor of his passion. She wavered and hesitated whether to accept his hand. She was luxurious, poor, yet not devoid of ambition. BARRAS had been her friend, and he, wishing to bind BONAPARTE to himself, urged her acceptance, promising her that in the event of their marriage he should receive, by way of dowry, the Italian command. She undoubtedly believed that the appointment was conditioned upon the marriage. BONAPARTE clearly knew better. If JOSEPHINE had never lived, there were abundant reasons why he should be sent to command in Italy. The Commission was made out on the 23d of February, 1796; the marriage took place a fortnight after. It is worthy of note that in the marriage register JOSEPHINE makes herself four years younger than she was, while BONAPARTE adds a year to his age, thus partly doing away with the ten years of discrepancy. On the seventeenth day after the marriage BONAPARTE reached Nice, the head-quarters of the army of Italy.

It is not our purpose to follow M. LANFREY in detailing the military and political career of BONAPARTE. We must content ourselves with touching here and there upon points which will illustrate the character of the man as set forth by the historian. The instructions given to BONAPARTE would have fettered him closely had he been disposed to obey them. The general plan set down for him was full of peril. Moreover, he had no authority to treat for peace, or even to agree to a suspension of arms. He was to use every means to incite the malcontents of Piedmont to revolt against the Court of Turin. In case he should succeed in overrunning the Duchy of Milan, the Directory would consider what should be done with it. Perhaps they would give it to Piedmont in exchange for the provinces of Nice and Savoy; perhaps they would give it to Austria in exchange for the Low Countries. In any case, the people themselves were to have no voice in deciding their destinies.

"This proposition," says M. LANFREY, "shows how much ground the generous principles of the Revolution had lost. The France of 1792 would not thus have disposed of nations without their consent. The struggle between France and Europe had hitherto been a defensive war. In entering Italy with the hidden motive of disposing of territories wrested from the enemy, not by any rule of right, but merely to serve our own purposes—in giving to their General authority to excite the people against their Sovereign, not to insure their independence, but on false pretenses to make use of them, the Directory not only commenced a policy of offensive warfare of which it was impossible to foresee the subsequent development, but they substituted interest for principles, and force for right; they returned to the old routine of wars of aggrandizement, and by an inevitable consequence they were giving a preponderating force in the Republic to the military element."

BONAPARTE was fully aware that if he achieved success he need not trouble himself about his instructions. Victory over the enemy would make him master of the Directory. But on one point his instructions coincided with his own intentions. The army should be supported by the enemy's country. His first proclamation to the army was significant:

"SOLDIERS: You are hungry and nearly naked. The Government owes you much; it can do nothing for you. Your patience and courage do you honor, but cannot procure you either profit or glory. I am come to lead you into the most fertile plains in the world. There you will find rich provinces and great towns. There you will find glory, honor and riches. Soldiers of Italy, can your courage fail you?"

BONAPARTE then fairly indicated the principle upon which the war was to be waged; a principle from which he never after swerved.

The army of BONAPARTE numbered from 36,000 to 38,000. At its head were Generals already celebrated, such as MASSENA, AUGEREAU, SERURIER, SAHARPE, CERVONI, and KILMAINE. In its ranks were a great part of the men who were destined to make the fortunes of the Empire, such as JUNOT, MURAT, MARMONT, LANNES, VICTOR, SUCHET, BERTHIER, and RAMPON. Opposed to the French were 20,000 Piedmontese and 40,000 Austrians. The military events of this campaign have passed into history. BONAPARTE thrust himself between the Austrians and the Piedmontese, who were endeavoring to concentrate. Leaving a small detachment to hold the former in check, he flung his main force successively upon the Austrians at Montenotte and Dego, and after four days' hard fighting (April 11-14) beat them at every point, taking 10,000 prisoners, and driving the remainder in rapid retreat. In these actions, although his entire force was less than that of the enemy, BONAPARTE, by the rapidity of his movements and the dexterity of his combinations, always had a superior force at the precise point of conflict. Then, leaving a detachment to hold the Austrians in check, he started in pursuit of the Piedmontese, overtook and defeated them on the 21st at Mondovi, and, refusing to grant an armistice, pushed on toward Turin.

Still the cause of the allies was by no means desperate. Their force, could it be united, was greater than that of the French; and had they come together it might have gone hard with BONAPARTE. But the Piedmontese were thoroughly cowed. The King sent an envoy proposing terms. "Terms!" cried BONAPARTE, masking his delight under a show of anger, "I name the terms; accept them at once, or Turin is mine to-morrow." In spite of his positive instructions, BONAPARTE granted an armistice upon condition that Piedmont should withdraw from the coalition, disband her armies and surrender all the military roads leading to France. BONAPARTE—no less statesman than soldier—saw that such an armistice was better than an absolute conquest, which would have required an armed occupation of a hostile country, which he now held at his mercy.

The army took the promise of the riches of Italy to the letter, and began to pillage. To the Directory, BONAPARTE wrote: "The poor fellows are excusable. They have sighed for three years after the Promised Land from the summit of the Alps, and now they have entered it, they wish to enjoy it." To the army his tone was different. Private pillage must be stopped; any soldier guilty of it should be shot; but contributions would be levied upon the country so heavy that the army should forthwith receive half of its long arrears of pay.

Meanwhile the Austrians must be dealt with. BEAULIEU, their commander, too weak to keep the field, had fallen back, taking only brief advantage of the natural lines of defense. BONAPARTE came up with him on the 9th of May at Lodi. The passage of the bridge at Lodi has been a favorite subject with writers. They have described, and painters, following them, have depicted BONAPARTE, flag in hand, heading the column which stormed the bridge. M. LANFREY's sober accounts places the affair in its true light. If it takes from BONAPARTE the character of a Paladin, it shows him in the higher character of a great Captain.

"He overtook BEAULIEU at Lodi, a town on the Adda, on the bank occupied by the French army. The town was easily taken, but to cross the stream it was necessary to storm the bridge, which was defended by artillery and 12,000 men. This was an obstacle which most Generals would have hesitated to encounter for the sake of the soldiers' lives; but BONAPARTE, in forcing the bridge, hoped to cut off two divisions of Austrians, which he supposed to be on the other side of the Adda. He did not hesitate in attempting this bold blow. He formed a column composed of the best troops of the army, which he placed for shelter behind the ramparts of the town, after having given orders to the cavalry to ford the river a few hundred yards above the bridge. This done, he covered the bridge with showers of grape-shot and ball. The enemy's line fell back and took shelter behind a rise in the ground. Our cavalry soon showed itself on their flank. Then the column unmasked, rushed on to the bridge, and, though bending for an instant before a storm of shot, crossed it at a quick pace, killing the enemy's gunners at their pieces. Such was the result of the battle of Lodi, of less importance from its material results than from the profound demoralization it produced among the Austrian troops by giving them an exaggerated idea of their own inferiority. We only lost 200 men, and we took 2,000 prisoners. This extraordinary stroke gave us the whole of Lombardy. BEAULIEU was forced to beat a retreat upon Mantua and the Mincio."

This passage presents a fair example of the calm and unimpassioned manner in which M. LANFREY describes military transactions. ALISON, with his wonted carelessness, repeats the story of the French tirailleurs wading the stream, "led on by their dauntless General," and says that the Austrians "retired with the loss of 2,000 men and twenty cannon. The loss of the victors was equally as great." NAPOLEON, at St. Helena, was wont to say that it was only after the passage of the Bridge of Lodi that the idea shot across his mind that he might become a decisive actor on the political theatre." At all events, it was then that he first undertook to set the Directory at defiance.

"It was," says M. LANFREY, "at the head-quarters at Lodi, four days after his victory, that BONAPARTE received dispatches from the Directory, informing him that he was thenceforth to share the command of the army with KELLERMANN. Nothing could have been more galling to a man of his pride and ambition; but with the decision of a man who knows that he is indispensable, he did not hesitate to send in his resignation, fully convinced that it would not be accepted. His letter to the Directory was firm, but full of deference and courtesy. He began by announcing the conquest of Lombardy, which was certainly the best introduction he could have chosen to give weight to his words."

But he gave the Directory plainly to understand that if he remained in command he would do as he thought best. "If," he wrote, "I have to refer everything to the Government Commissioners; if they have the power to change my movements; to send me troops or withdraw them at their pleasure, do not expect any further success. In the present state of affairs, it is indispensable that you should have one General who has your entire confidence. Every man has his own way of making war. Gen. KELLERMANN has had more experience, and will make war better than I; but both together we shall make it ill."

The Directors, before receiving this letter, had written to BONAPARTE: "The resources which you will procure are to be dispatched toward France. Leave nothing in Italy which our political situation will allow you to carry away, and which can be useful to us."

"BONAPARTE," says M. LANFREY, "had at once anticipated and surpassed their wishes. Before the end of a month he had caused a very shower of gold to fall upon them. He knew this was the best way to plead his cause successfully with them. By the suspension of arms imposed on the Duke of PARMA, he stipulated that the Duke should hand to France the sum of 2,000,000 francs, 1,200 horses, with equipments, supplies of every kind for his army, and twenty paintings, among them a St. Jerome, which the Duke tried in vain to ransom for a million francs. By another suspension of arms levied on the Duke of Modena contributions in money to the amount of ten millions of francs, and twenty pictures to be chosen by the Commissioners. By a decree issued the day after his entrance into Milan, he levied contributions on Lombardy of twenty millions of francs, besides paintings and works of art. As early as the 22d of May, he informed the Directory that six or eight millions in gold and a quantity of ornaments were on the road; he offered to send a million of francs to the army of the Rhine, where the soldiers had received no pay; and he sent one million two hundred thousand to KELLERMANN.

All these sums, which, seeing the state of our finances, were inestimable treasures, had been realized by the same man who in less than a month before had already given to France the spoils of the conquered Kingdom of Sardinia; by the same man to whom the Directory at the time of his departure for the Army of Italy had only been able to give three hundred thousand francs to distribute among his famishing troops. How could they deprive themselves of the services of a man so precious, just at the moment when they were most needed? They replied, 'You appear to wish, Citizen General, to command alone the military operations of the present campaign in Italy. The Directory has given your demand mature consideration, and the confidence it has in your talents and Republican zeal has decided the question in your favor.' They, in fact, surrendered to him the entire control of everything, not only in war, but in politics, in exchange for his conquests. BONAPARTE knew from this time how to silence the scruples of the Directory. A tacit compact existed between them. It is thus that men become little by little the slaves of necessities which they themselves have created."

BONAPARTE felt that to have power over the older Generals whom he commanded he must command their respect by his firmness and gravity of character. "Hence," says M. LANFREY, "the severe watch he kept over himself, the studied simplicity of his habits, and the surprising austerity of his life in the midst of a license which he willingly tolerated in others. He rather encouraged others to indulge in pleasures from which he so carefully abstained, sure as he was of keeping them subordinate to his will when once they had given him this hold over them. The scandalous fortunes which so many of the Generals and French agents made in Italy were only additional guarantees for his supremacy over them. He often gave them opportunities of making their fortune by giving them a mission in which large sums of money passed through their hands without supervision. But if he chose to remain incorruptible among so many venal souls, he did so from superiority of pride and ambition, not of virtue." SALICETTI once came into his room saying, "The brother of the Duke of MODENA is here with four coffers of gold. They contain 4,000,000 of francs; he comes in his brother's name to beg you to accept them." BONAPARTE coldly replied, "Thank you; but for such a sum I am not going to put myself in the power of the Duke of MODENA." Nor, he might have added, into the power of SALICETTI. Speaking at Saint Helena of this transaction, he told LAS CASAS that he thought he was then wrong and wanting in foresight; "But," added he, "if my subordinate had seen me accept it, what might not he have done. My refusal checked him."

We have devoted the space at our command to the consideration of the character of BONAPARTE, as presented by M. LANFREY, during the four years (1793-1797) from the siege of Toulon to the subjugation of Italy. Then follows (1797-1799) the expedition to Egypt and the invasion of Syria, the most remarkable episode in the career of BONAPARTE. Of this, and the motives for it, M. LANFREY presents a fair account. We give a single paragraph, which must stand as the summary of the whole scheme, as it lay in the mind of BONAPARTE:

"To take possession of Syria had always formed a part of his scheme; this country being, not only the necessary highroad of every invasion directed against us, but also the indispensable basis of our future operations against the English possessions in India. Syria once conquered, what would be BONAPARTE's sequel to the expedition? Here this mind, at once so positive, and yet so addicted to chimera, delighted to give free room to the gigantic illusions which were always mixed up with his best-conceived plans. He only half surrendered himself to these plans, and reserved to himself the chance of deciding according to circumstances. At one time he studied the map of the deserts which separated Syria from Persia, fought over again the campaigns of ALEXANDER, and wrote to TIPPOO SAIB that he was preparing to deliver him from the iron yoke of England. At another, he pictured himself as raising an insurrection of the Druses and Greek Christians against the Turks, and marching with this immense army upon Constantinople; and then, to use his own expression, *taking Europe in the rear*, and overthrowing the Austrian monarchy on his way, and finally making the most marvelous triumphal entry into France recorded in the history of man."

How the great scheme failed, mainly in consequence of the destruction by NELSON of the French fleet at the battle of the Nile, is clearly told by M. LANFREY. Then follows the perilous return to France; the confused intrigues, BONAPARTE being the only clear head among them, which resulted in the events of the 18th Brumaire, (Nov. 9,) 1799, and the establishment of the Consulate; BONAPARTE, as First Consul, being in fact supreme ruler. Through all the tangled intrigues of the period runs a clear thread which BONAPARTE kept in his hand, and which M. LANFREY has fairly disentangled. Then in another masterly chapter, the last in this volume, he narrates the military events of the first half of the year 1800, closing with the battle of Marengo, (June 14.) Of this famous action, twice lost by BONAPARTE, and only gained by accident, after giving what to us seems a fair account, M. LANFREY writes:

"Such, so far as they can be traced through the mazes of contradictory narratives, and the charlatanism of official statements, were the great crises of this famous battle. [illegible] was to rectify [illegible] his military operations by arrangements made after the event, often imparting to them [illegible] and clearness which [illegible] [illegible] the victory anything [illegible] [illegible] without plan or [illegible] [illegible] in history. In these three relations, which have been preserved in the *Mémorial de la Guerre*, we find him perpetually contradicting and falsifying himself. His own statement being once drawn up, he ordered all the original reports to be destroyed, that he himself might be the sole authority, but it is only in his [illegible] that he succeeds in giving to his narrative a connected and definite form. It is a singular fact, and one which furnishes a gauge of the morality of these sanguinary games of war, that it was this battle, in which BONAPARTE displayed least genius and fell most below himself, which insured to him the greatest results, at least so far as his own power and glory were concerned. The battle was given under the most unfavorable conditions, and the victory was due only to the happy accident of an opportune charge of cavalry. NAPOLEON himself wrote that 'all the chances of success in the battle were in favor of the Austrian army.' It does no honor to a matchless commander to put himself in circumstances in which nothing short of a miracle can save him. Marengo marks the point at which the adventurer begins to injure the Head of the State."

But the actual results of the victory of Marengo were to place BONAPARTE indisputably at the head of affairs. From Italy, to use the closing paragraph of this first volume of M. LANFREY:

"The First Consul came back to France with a will more absolute than ever, a soul more impatient and disordered by power than ever. He came back with his mind full of projects which he had not hitherto dared to develop, and he had now in his hand the force necessary for their realization. The battle of Marengo, for all its surprising results, had been gained at too great a distance from Vienna to insure peace; but it gave to the conqueror an unrivalled preponderance in Europe, and an overwhelming power in France. He was about to make use of this to advance one step further in his favorite system—the only system ever fairly comprehended by his so prodigious and yet so narrow genius—despotism at home and conquest abroad. Never did fairer seeming cloak direr designs."

With this sentence ends the first volume of the work of M. LANFREY, which we may denominate the rise of NAPOLEON I. The extracts which we have given furnish a fair idea of the scope and execution of the history. We think we cannot be wrong in assigning to it a prominent place among the historical works of our day. In our judgment, it is the best history yet attempted of the life of the first NAPOLEON.

Books Lately Received.

—*The Comprehensive Speaker*. By HENRY T. COATES. Philadelphia: PORTER & COATES. The chief feature in this volume is that it is more carefully compiled than books of this kind usually are, and that it contains a large number of selections both in prose and verse of comparatively late origin.

—*Scribner's Monthly*. Illustrated. The numbers of this magazine for the six months ending in October have been bound, and make a very attractive volume.

—*Naturalist's Voyage Round the World*. By CHARLES DARWIN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. This book is the revised edition of a work written by that distinguished scientific investigator in 1845, after the completion of his voyage in Her Majesty's ship *Beagle*.

—*The Transmission of Life*. By GEORGE H. NAPHEYS, M. D. Eighth edition. Philadelphia; J. G. FERGUS. The manner in which this book treats of a delicate subject cannot be too highly commended. It is meeting with deserved success.

—*Twelfth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, State of New-York*. The *Argus* Company: Albany, 1871. The report contains a great amount of valuable information.

—*Ah, Happy England*. A poem by EMPSON EDWARD MIDDLETON. London: JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, 1871. This work is in the form of a drama, which is supposed to depict the future results of the growing indifference to marriage. The subject is a good one, but the treatment is hardly equal to it.

—*Short and Amusing Plays for Private Theatricals*. By CLARENCE J. HOWARD. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD. This book is one of the few which, from the slight demand it makes upon the household resources for scenery and costume, is admirably suited to the purpose for which it is published.

—*American Book of Ready-made Speeches*. By JOSEPH BARBER. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD. Americans have been credited with being speech-makers by intuition; but if those who wish to speak are in want of ideas, they may find them ready-made in this book.

—*How to Write a Composition*. By S. A. FROST. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD. The author proposes in this work, by accustoming scholars to write from given headings on any subject, to enable them always to think out the general plan of their composition before they begin to write it.

PERILS OF PEDESTRIANS.

The Adventures of an Old Gentleman in the Streets of New-York—From Jersey City Ferry to the City Hall.

"Sir, will you inform me how I can get to the City Hall?" The writer was hurrying along Church-street in the vicinity of Reade, when this query was propounded to him. It came from an old man, and its tones were half querulous, half despairing. The speaker was a portly gentleman, and gave evidence of having braved the storms of many Winters.

In one hand he carried his hat, and in the other a big red silk handkerchief, with which he momentarily wiped away the perspiration which gathered upon his bald head.

He was directed how to find it.

"What I want to know," said the old gentleman, testily, "is how to get there."

The writer, being an expert in threading the streets of New-York in all their devious windings, was at a loss to understand the meaning of this speech, and feeling that he was unnecessarily delayed, said hastily: "I know of no way for you to get there except to follow the directions I have given you as clearly as I know how," and he then turned to hurry away. "Sir," said the old gentleman imploringly, "do not desert me in my hour of need; you are a stranger, but I feel certain from your appearance that you will help a fellow-being in difficulty." The old gentleman, who, though his clothes were torn in several places, his shirt front bespattered with mud, and his hat crushed and soiled, which at the conclusion of his speech, he had somewhat emphatically slapped upon his head, did not look like a professional beggar or a confidence operator.

"Anything in my power I will be pleased to do for you," was answered.

"Then accompany me to the City Hall," said the old gentleman.

At the risk of missing an engagement the writer complied, and the two made their way through the bustling throng on Broadway to the crossing at Murray-street.

While on the way to the objective point the writer was many times separated from his companion by the swiftly-moving crowds of men, women and boys, who, intent upon their business and in making their own progress, were heedless of others unless themselves roughly jostled and pushed aside.

Between these interruptions the following narrative was given by the old gentleman of his adventures in getting to the City Hall from the ferry at the foot of Cortlandt-street: "I am a citizen of the State," began the old gentleman, "and have business at the City Hall. I brought my wife and children, for a pleasure jaunt, with me, hitching my best horse to a family rockaway. After a pleasant ride to the Jersey City Ferry, I was brought over to New-York. Reaching West-street, in the vicinity of Washington Market, I found further locomotion for my conveyance seriously impeded by the great mass of wagons, carts, trucks and street cars laboring through the street. A passage on either side of the market-house was not to be thought of, as that building, as I observed, has been built out on the street in such a manner as to leave scarcely more than room enough for one vehicle to pass at a time. While deliberating a moment as to what course to pursue, I was suddenly and disagreeably relieved from my dilemma by having my wagon run into and broken down by a heavy truck, endangering my family. I endeavored to have a policeman arrest the man, believing it to be an act of carelessness, and was astonished to find that it required a great amount of expostulation on my part, and the interference of some who were present, to prevent the officer from conveying me to the lock-up, and meanwhile the truckman was [illegible]. The drive through the City to Central Park with my family, which I had planned, had to be abandoned on account of the accident, and fearing that I would miss the principal object of my visit by too much delay, with the assistance of some men whom I hired I had my horse and wagon taken to a neighboring pier. [illegible] of my carriage [illegible] along with the [illegible] their fellow pedestrians. I was knocked down many times, and frequently had my toes trodden upon. In endeavoring with others to squeeze through the passage on the sidewalk at the side of the Market, narrowed by the stands erected thereon, my hat was knocked off by one of the many swinging signs, and being trampled under foot, was reduced to its present wretched condition. Crossing one of the streets, which I was told was Washington-street, in pursuing the route I had been directed to take, my coat was caught by a wagon-pole which projected over the sidewalk-crossing, and was torn as you see. At several places I found it impossible to cross, and did so at other points at the peril of my life. After wandering through some dozens of streets, being everywhere met with obstacles to my progress, I finally reached the spot where we met, completely wearied out and in despair. Had I not foreseen as much difficulty in returning to where I had left my family as in going ahead, I would have returned to them and to my home as best I could."

The writer and his companion were delayed several minutes waiting for a temporary gap in the continuous stream of vehicles pouring through Broadway. At length the opportunity came. A swearing truck-driver, who was urged by a profane individual seated on the box of an omnibus "to go ahead," had stopped short out of pure malice, and the vehicles coming both ways were brought to a halt, while the truckman and the jehu berated each other in vulgar slang, and with coarse and blasphemous epithets, to the intense amusement of a crowd of news-boys, boot-blacks, and other Arabs, to the indignation of the drivers of the flood of other vehicles, and to the disgust and horror of respectable men and ladies passing, and in some of the vehicles forced to have their ears assailed by the vile language bandied. The opportunity no sooner came than the writer, like an experienced New-Yorker, seized it, and endeavored to reach the opposite side. For the moment he forgot his old friend, until he had safely planted his feet upon the new patent pavement around the Park. The old gentleman had attempted to follow the example set for him, but an unlucky pause brought him into much trouble, from which he was only to be extricated after much effort upon the part of his friend. When our hero had reached the centre of the street, he stopped for a brief moment to calculate the chances of danger. Just at that moment a policeman had started the obstinate and irate truckman, and the stream began to flow. The old gentleman now stood in the midst of the crowd of vehicles, in immediate danger of being run over by some of them. The drivers, relieved of the great obstacle to their progress, were heedless of such easily disposed of obstructions as crossing pedestrians. The writer did not desert his friend in distress, but followed him along the street, as he hopped, skipped, dodged and ran to escape the wheels of the different vehicles pressing him in the front, from behind, and on all sides. Nearly two blocks did our hapless hero proceed in this way, cursed at by the drivers and carmen for getting in their way, and several times seized by the arm by obliging policemen who wished to help him out of his difficulty, but who immediately left him in the lurch to spring to the assistance of some female getting out of an omnibus.

Finally, after being once knocked down and tumbled in the dust by coming in sudden collision with another, who, like himself, was endeavoring to make a crossing, and bravely escaping the wheels of a heavily-loaded omnibus, our hero was helped up on a truck by a friendly truckman, and waving his hat and red silk bandanna, was floated in triumph with the moving mass down Broadway to the Astor House. Here he was rescued by the writer, who there found the opportunity he had been watching for, and a brisk walk brought the two in a few minutes to the City Hall, where the old gentleman, after an interchange of addresses, disappeared in the City Hall. What became of him afterward is not known, but such is a picture of the difficulties of many who are not expert in the task of walking through the streets in this part of the City.

KANSAS FAR WEST.

Sketch of a Settler—Raising Buffalo Stock—Kansas and the Green Mountains Compared—The Noble Red Man and His Voracious Appetite.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SOLOMON VALLEY, Kansas, Oct. 12, 1871.

This beautiful valley has but lately come into habitable possession by the white man. Seven years ago a few hardy pioneers settled in its most secluded spots, and defended themselves from the Indian attacks by building heavy stockades, and carrying with them large families of boys and girls who shoot the rifle as true as any woodsman. Such a family I visited last week—"Arkansas born and raised," the war broke them up. For his loyal sentiments, the father was obliged to flee the country with his family, leaving the old home and competence behind. Having faced Southern bravado and Southern chivalry, mounted and dismounted, he thought he might dare the Indian in his native haunt. A wagon, a team of old horses, a sack of meal, a few pounds of pork, a little coffee, constituted his stock in hand with which to grapple life in the very heart of an unsettled, almost unknown territory. But traveling westward till his good genius, or his instinct, or what you will, bade him stop, he came to the Solomon Fork and turned northward, resolving to find a home upon its banks. This he did, and unhitched his horses and pitched his camp in a most beautiful spot, twenty-five miles above the present city of Solomon.

RAISING BUFFALO STOCK.

A spot was selected where the river makes a large bend, almost a loop, and here the timber was felled and hewed, and the cabin built—a cabin of cottonwood logs that would stand a siege of white or red enemy. But the cabin built, provisions were well nigh exhausted. What to do? Look at the herds of buffalo on the prairie, the antelope, the deer, the turkeys along the river banks. Our settler, however, wanted more than a mere supply of meat; he wanted stock, and not a single head was seen about his premises, but the two heads of his old horses. Quick in thought and quick in practice, where necessity is the mother, he cut a raw buffalo hide into strips, made him lassoes, took one himself, gave another to his oldest boy. They mounted each a horse and started into a herd of buffalo. These frightened and separated, left their calves unprotected. Two were captured, and formed the beginning of his stock-yard. 'Tis true. He has a herd of buffalo, tame and gentle as any domestic stock ever seen. Thus he began, and through much tribulation succeeded. Visit his house now, no longer merely a cabin, and you are welcomed in the true Western form of hospitality. The saddles are hung in the porch, the walls of the sitting-room are hung with Spencer rifles, and Sharps', and the favorite Kentucky piece, "which kills every time." His stables are filled with some of the finest horse-flesh I have seen in the West. One mare particularly I noticed and spoke of. "Oh, *Jenny*," he said, "yes, she's a good beast; she'll throw the biggest bull on the Plains at the end of a lasso rope." His fields are smiling with an abundant harvest; his granary is full already with the half-gathered crop. The worn, almost despondent wanderer of seven years ago, is the rich settler of today.

PROSPERITY WEST AND EAST.

The climate of Kansas has renewed the drooping health of his wife, and built up that of himself and children; their own toil and patience have done the rest. It is my privilege to visit the settlers in the valley on my preaching tours, and though sometimes the fare is rough, a visit occasionally to a family like the JONES' refreshes and encourages one amazingly. Mr. Editor, I do not believe seven years' work on the sunniest and most fertile slope of the Green Mountains would give a man such a competence as seven years' work in this valley. On the contrary, knowing the two sections well, I fully believe seven years' work here will add more to health and wealth than fourteen years there. Why? Because of the fertility of the soil, and the ease with which work is done here.

SOLOMON VALLEY.

I began to tell you about Solomon Valley, and stopped a moment to tell of my friend JONES. The Valley proper is ninety miles long, from the mouth of Solomon River to the forks, and from four to ten miles wide. It is well watered by streams running into the Solomon from either side, and has an abundance of cottonwood and elm timber, with considerable oak on its banks. The City of Solomon, a village of five hundred inhabitants, (but everything in the form of a settlement is a city here, with Mayor and Common Council—as common, I suppose, as that of New-York,) the City of Solomon is at the mouth of the Valley, where the river empties into the Smoky Hill Fork. The City of [illegible] is at the head of the Valley, where the river stretches off to the south-west and north-west in two forks, and between these two there are a score of cities, each vying with its neighbor for prominence on account of locality or some claimed advantage. The war between some of these little places is bitter in the extreme, and the Mayor of one city must behave with circumspection in visiting or passing through another. The bluffs which skirt the river on either side, yield a ferruginous sandstone for forty miles above the mouth of the river; above that, and to the forks, they yield a fine variety of magnesian limestone. The sandstone, more on account of its dirty color than anything else, is not much used for building purposes, but the limestone is extensively used, and makes a beautiful wall or house front. All these in search of land hitherto have wanted a river front, with bottom land and trees—but as the river is only ninety miles long in a straight line, about 150 miles around the bends—and has only two banks, it follows of necessity that the created world cannot settle down on its banks. Settlers, then, as the next best thing, have taken "bluff claims," and it is not a little surprising to see what fine crops of wheat and corn can be raised on the tops of these bluffs. Once in a while there is a discontented one who wants to sell and get out of this "drouthy country," but the wise ones, the industrious ones, stick to it, and testify to what is easily seen, that the land is more easily worked and brings better crops than the land they have left in the New-England or Middle States. I know of numbers of men who came here three years ago and took claims, who, when they had paid the freight on their household goods, had not above $5 in the world, and today their granaries are fat with as nice wheat as ever grew, and they and their families are getting fat and good-natured.

The bottoms and the uplands are alike destitute of timber, which only grows along the water courses; but this, I think, is owing to the prairie fires, more than to another cause. I have noticed spots where the fire has been kept out for three years, which are grown up in cottonwoods from two to five feet high. Some farmers have already planted forests on their farms, and these, I have seen, are growing finely. The black-walnut is a favorite, and, indeed, it is indigenous; I neglected to mention it among the others. Peaches grow luxuriantly; apples and pears make thrifty wood; what their productiveness in fruit will be is still a question of the future, though Lawrence, in this State, furnishes some of the finest apples and pears and grapes for our fairs and markets that I have seen anywhere.

THE PLAINS AND THE INDIAN.

Forty miles west of here the "plains" are struck. These are wide stretches of prairie, covered with buffalo-grass and scantily watered; not settled as yet, and no need to be when such rich valleys as the Solomon offer the settler all the natural inducements that land can. A word for my adopted country, Sir, and in my next I will give you some of the extraordinary features of the land, how it has been taken possession of by the white man, and how the red man has retreated westward, or settled down on the "reservation," to wear his beads and war-paint in security, never knowing a more exciting time than when some curiosity-seekers give him a quarter to execute some steps of the war-dance or utter the war-whoop, which is about as warlike as the midnight yowls of cats in the city when they hold their powwows. It is something wonderful to see how some of these lately-converted savages affect civilization. Green kids and an old dirty blanket over the shoulders constitute the whole dress. A gaudily-striped vest and hat with a feather in it—everything bare feet and legs—is a rig that one might wear with pride to a ball. Some friends of mine had a curiosity to see the Indian in his native character. One day a chief came along with his squaw carrying the "backs," as usual. They came to the barn first where we were. The chief uttered the customary salutation, "How!" We said "How." The noble chief said, "Hungry, meat, good white man, hungry." "Yes," we said, "come along." They followed us to the house. The good wife was surprised and delighted at the prospect of so good an opportunity to make the acquaintance of a noble red man—though she afterward said she did wish they were a little cleaner. The chief nodded to her and grunted, "how!" "Hungry, meat." The wife set out some bread and meat, made coffee, &c., it all disappeared like the early dew. More meat and bread. It all did—out of sight in a twinkling. She gave them all she had. There were at last a few scraps left. The noble red man said, "Paper." A piece was brought. Deliberately he gathered the fragments, rolled them up, gave the bundle to his squaw, and grunted, "Go, much walk." The door was opened, he left. The good wife, when asked how she liked the red man, said, "Well, you needn't bring any more specimens home."

W. R. C.

Bears in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin papers teem with accounts of the doings of and contests with bears, which are unusually numerous in that region. The Neillsville *Republican* says that they are so plenty in the woods that hunters are killing them every day, and that a young man living about a mile east of the town recently caught three in a trap in less than a week. In the town of Loyal two boys, while hunting for cows, came across an old she-bear and two or three cubs. Bruin showed fight, and the boys were obliged to climb a tree for safety. The cries of the children brought assistance, and the bears scampered off. The Eau Claire *Free Press* says JAKE STUM had quite a fight with a bear, and finally managed to kill him. Bruin weighed 300 pounds. The Hudson *Star* states that a Norwegian, name not learned, was killed a few days ago by a bear, out in the big woods. He had shot the bear, and then got into a struggle with him and was torn to pieces. The Kilbourn City *Mirror* reports that Mr. BURKE, of Blainville, a renowned bear-shooter, killed a bear on the premises of Mr. JAMES [illegible], about a mile and a half east of that place. It was three years old and weighed 300 pounds. Several other bears have been seen in that vicinity within a few days. WILL MARKS, son of H. B. MARKS, had unusual luck with the tribe of Bruin. While hunting on Mill Creek, distant from Stevens' Point about four miles, he succeeded in finding a tree actually loaded with bears, there being no less than seven of the monsters. WILL succeeded in killing one bear and two cubs, a pretty good day's sport for a lad of seventeen years. Hardly a day passes without one or more bears being shot.

The Tobacco Crop of Virginia.

From the Danville (Va.) Register, Oct. 18.

The tobacco crop has been cut and housed, and much of it is already cured. It has been all along predicted that the yield of this year would be inferior in quality and short in quantity, and now that it has been gathered in, the result only too palpably verifies the prediction. In the outset a full crop could not be pitched for want of plants; the fields suffered severely from drouth later in the season; and now, at the critical period, that great terror of the planter and fatal enemy of the weed, the frost, has done its part toward the general misfortune. Some of the fields in the low grounds were badly damaged by the frosts some two weeks ago, but a greater loss than this was sustained because of the cold snap, at that time alarming many farmers, who, taking counsel of their fears, cut their tobacco green. As well as we can gather, a great deal of the crop has been thus cut before it was ripe, and of course the result will be a large proportion of dark and green leaf in market next year, with a comparatively small quantity of good working qualities and bright yellow. Some farmers who were very fortunate in pitching their crops early, have made and cured fine tobacco, but we think they are the exception.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Return of the President from His Eastern Tour.

Victims of the Burning Woods in the West of Canada.

Seven of the Canada-Pacific Surveying Party Dead.

An Open Polar Sea Found Swarming with Whales.

The Council of Cardinals Advise the Pope to Quit Rome.

South Carolina Midnight Assassins Trembling Before the Law.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Return of Gen. Grant from Maine—His Reception at Portland—En Route for New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—President GRANT and his suite have finished their Eastern trip, and are now on the way to New-York in a special sleeping-car attached to the regular night-train. The journey from Bangor to Portland, last night, was without incident save a brief scare occasioned by the jumping off of the train over a broken rail and the consequent startling shriek for "down brakes." Portland was reached about daylight. The Presidential party on their arrival were met by a city committee and escorted to the Falmouth House, and there after a short rest they breakfasted with a few of the leading Portlanders. The reception ceremonies began at about nine with a procession of military, the Army and Navy Union, and Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic escorting the distinguished guests. The weather was exceedingly cold and the wind blew almost a gale, but the streets were densely crowded and the enthusiasm was universal, notwithstanding. Among the decorations displayed was a motto: "The Will of the People, March 4, 1873, President, U. S. GRANT," and as the procession passed this it was cheered vociferously. A reception at the City Hall followed. The crowd here was immense. The Mayor introduced the President, who made a few remarks, in which he referred to his former visit a few years ago as one of the pleasantest, thanked the people for their cordial reception on this occasion, and promised to come to Maine often if possible. The desire to shake hands with the President was so great that it was impossible for him at the termination of the reception to leave the hall by the main entrance, and he took the private way to the reception room, where he was welcomed by the ladies engaged in sewing for the Chicago sufferers.

After a lunch at the hotel, the party left on a special train for this city. A Presidential salute was fired as the train rolled off. Here supper was taken at the Revere House. The President expressed himself well pleased with his reception by the people of the East, and gratified at the grand exhibition of good feeling made by the Canadians during the trip. He had little to say about the Horton affair, which has stirred up the Gloucester people beyond measure, and seemed to regard it as a matter of no great concern.

THE BURNING WOODS.

A Tract Nine Miles by Four Burned in California—Seven of a Canadian Surveying Party Burned—Relief for Wisconsin and Michigan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—A fire broke out in Santa Cruz County, on the Watsonville Road, and burned over a district nine by four miles, causing great destruction of ranche property. At a meeting of citizens today it was resolved to send part of the funds collected for Chicago to Milwaukee for the Wisconsin sufferers; [illegible] will be sent to Chicago and $20,000 to Wisconsin.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 20.—J. G. JOHNSON, engineer in charge of Division H of the Canada Pacific Survey, from Red Rock, Nepigon Bay, to Long Lake, has arrived here with a portion of his men. Five Indians and two white men belonging to his staff were burned to death by the fires in the woods. One of the unfortunate men, named SINCLAIR, belongs to Toronto. The residence of the other man, named MATHESON, has not been ascertained. JOHNSON has completed his work, and reports favorably of the country between the above-mentioned places for a railway. This is the first party yet down.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, Oct. 20.—Georgian Bay is covered with a dense smoke from the burning woods.

PETROLIA, Ontario, Oct. 20.—A meeting was called yesterday afternoon to afford relief to the sufferers by the Michigan fires. At the close $1,300 were subscribed.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Two houses and a barn filled with grain were burned, last night, at the St. Mary's, Ohio, Reservoir, from the fires which broke out among the grass and drift-wood yesterday. The farmers in the vicinity plowed trenches around their houses and barns to save them. At last accounts the wind had subsided, and it was thought the fire would be controlled without further damage.

EUROPE.

Discovery of an Open Polar Sea Full of Whales—The "Secret Treaty" Again—Prince Napoleon at Marseilles.

GOTHA, Oct. 20.—Full reports of the last German expedition to the North Pole are published. It is claimed that the expedition was successful. A polar sea was discovered, free of ice and swarming with whales.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* contradicts the account given by M. BENEDETTI of the negotiations between BISMARCK and NAPOLEON in 1866. It asserts that the Germans while at Versailles found in the archives of the French Government a copy in BENEDETTI's handwriting of the famous "secret treaty" which was published last year.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Prince NAPOLEON arrived at Marseilles today, and leaves to-night for Ajaccio. Accounts from Corsica represent that the island is tranquil.

The Cardinals Advise the Pope to Quit Rome.

ROME, Oct. 20.—The Cardinals have held a meeting here and advised the Pope to quit Rome to preserve his spiritual independence. The Pope has almost made up his mind to depart at the time of the convocation of the Italian Parliament.

A Mail-Coach Attacked by Robbers in Colorado.

DENVER, Colorado, Oct. 20.—The Southern overland mail-coach that left Trinidad at 10 o'clock last night for Kit Carson, was attacked by road agents about two miles and a half from town. The driver was knocked off his seat, receiving a severe cut on his head, but escaped in the darkness and got back to town, where a posse was immediately raised and started in pursuit of the robbers. They found the coach unharmed at Burns' Ranche, fifteen miles north of Trinidad, but saw no traces of the robbers. It appears that the mules became frightened and ran away before the robbers had time to overhaul the mails. The express driver thinks there were five or six or more of the robbers.

THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

Report on the State of the Church—Debate on the Ritual Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—The Episcopal General Convention was crowded today, very great interest being manifested in the discussion of the ritual question. The proposed canon recognizes the ritual of the Prayer-book, and the Church of England as amended by former General Conventions, as the true and only ritual of the Episcopal Church, and requires that the Bishop of each diocese shall determine within his own diocese all questions relating thereto. The discussion was very able, many of the most eminent members participating in it. The debate will be continued to-morrow. It is probable, however, that the canon will not be adopted, but that the whole subject of the ritual of the Church will be left just as the Convention found it.

The Convention at 11½ took up the special order, the report of the Joint Committee on Ritual. A long discussion ensued, Rev. Drs. Andrews, of Virginia; Meade, of Connecticut; Haight, of New-York; Beers, of Wisconsin; Strongfellow, of Alabama; Mr. Orlando Mead, Lay Deputy, of Albany; Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. McCrady, Lay Deputy, of South Carolina, taking part. At the conclusion of Mr. McCRADY's speech the Convention took a recess until 7 P. M.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Enforcing the Laws—A Fearful Quaking Among the Midnight Assassins.

SPARTANBURG, Oct. 20.—There is great excitement here about the enforcement of the Kuklux bill. Troops are being concentrated at this point, and great uneasiness is felt among all classes. Many arrests have been made, and the terror is so great that many are leaving the county. The jail is full of persons charged with being Kuklux. There is no violence and no resistance on the part of the people. One hundred Kuklux have come in and surrendered to Marshal JOHNSON, and are allowed the parol of the town. Business is at a standstill, and the distress is greater than at any time during the rebellion, affecting the innocent and guilty alike.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Intelligence from Yorkville, S. C., is to the effect that quite a number of the prominent citizens of that station have left the country, ostensibly on business, but really to escape the penalty of the law. Senator HAYNE, from Marion County, alluding to the President's proclamation including Marion County with others, says no Kuklux outrages have ever been committed in that county.

THE LAKE DISASTERS.

Wreck of the Steamer Coburn—The Rescued—Other Disasters by the Recent Gales.

DETROIT, Oct. 20.—The propeller *Brooklyn* yesterday brought intelligence that two more boats of the lost steamer *R. G. Coburn* had been found on Lake Huron, containing eighteen persons, and that they had been transferred by the rescuing vessel to the propeller *R. D. Caldwell*, and were on their way to Mackinaw. This morning a dispatch was received from Marine City giving the names of the following rescued persons now at Mackinaw: W. L. Hense, second mate; H. M. Rhodes, Martin Mahorring, James Warwick, F. Mumford, Charles Miller, James Ludner, colored, and R. Kelly, a passenger. It is inferred from the dispatch that only one boat was picked up in addition to that first found, and that this second boat was left at Mackinaw by the *Caldwell*, the steamer *Magnet* bringing the intelligence to Marine City. The Captain of the *Brooklyn* may have confused the boats and supposed that two additional boats had been saved, whereas only one was rescued in addition to the first one. Further intelligence is awaited here with the utmost anxiety.

KINCARDINE, Ontario, Oct. 20.—The propeller *Adelaide Horton*, of Goderich, damaged her machinery while going out the harbor yesterday afternoon, and went ashore south of the piers, where she is fast breaking up.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, Oct. 20.—The *Chicora*, from Fort William, reports having encountered a fearful storm on Lake Superior. The American schooner *Pieser*, owned by P. and E. Winslow, of Cleveland, and bound for Buffalo, laden with 18,000 bushels of wheat, struck a rock off Mamainse during a heavy gale and sunk. She is a total wreck. The crew were saved. The schooner *W. Fisk* is also ashore off Manitoulin Island.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The report that the steamer *Corona*, belonging to the Goodrich line, was recently wrecked, and that forty-five lives were lost, is untrue. The vessel is now at the wharf here.

THE RUNAWAY FISHERMAN.

Reception of the Stolen Smack at Gloucester—No English Gun-boat Sent After the Fugitive.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 20.—Last night the population turned out *en masse*, and headed by the Gloucester Cornet Band, marched to the town hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity, to welcome Capt. KNOWLTON. The appearance of Capt. KNOWLTON was the signal for an ovation which would have done honor to a King. The meeting was called to order by A. F. STICKNEY, and BENJAMIN H. CORLISS was chosen Chairman. Mr. CORLISS made an address, giving the history of the fishery dispute and the aggressions of the British and Colonial authorities upon our fishing rights, and defending the act of Capt. KNOWLTON and his crew in rescuing the *Horton* as a rightful one. He closed by presenting to Capt. KNOWLTON, on behalf of the donors, a purse of $1,000, the gift of his fellow-citizens, to enable him to defray a portion of the expenses he had incurred. Capt. KNOWLTON returned thanks for the generous action of his friends, and, as he assured them, he was no speech maker, Mr. E. H. SMITH made a response for him, giving a graphic description of the events connected with Capt. KNOWLTON's exploit, which roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Capt. KNOWLTON was escorted to his residence by a large concourse of people, and it was midnight before the town resumed its wonted quiet.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—In conversation, yesterday, at Bangor, Me., Hon. Mr. MITCHELL, the Dominion Minister of Fisheries and Marine, positively declared that the rumor that an English cruiser had been seen off Gloucester was totally untrue; that he had no authority to order an English vessel to undertake such a cruise, and he could positively affirm that no such cruise would have been undertaken without his knowledge.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—1 A. M.—The low barometer in New-England has been followed by rising barometer, with partially cloudy and pleasant weather. The high barometer on Lake Superior has moved south-eastward over North Carolina, and the pressure has fallen west of the Mississippi. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather has prevailed over this region. The temperature has fallen north and east of Ohio; it has risen slightly in the north-west. Clear and hazy weather are everywhere reported except in Southern Florida.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall slowly throughout the Mississippi valley with increasing temperature and cloudiness; north-easterly winds increase on the South Atlantic coast, and and to some extent in the Middle and Eastern States. Clear and pleasant weather continues very generally east of the Rocky Mountains.

European and North American Railroad—Arrival at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 20.—Lord LISGAR and suite, Gov. PERHAM, of Maine, and a large number of visitors from the United States, arrived from Vanceboro last night. The train included four Pullman cars, the first seen in New-Brunswick. The visitors numbered 400. This morning the party visited places of interest in the neighborhood. A banquet is to be given by the Directors of this end of the road, presided over by Gov. WILMOT.

The Colored Men's National Convention in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—An account of the proceedings of the colored Convention at Columbia, S. C., shows that the following States are represented: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, North Carolina and District of Columbia. Committees were appointed on the following subjects: Education and Labor, Address to the American People, Printing, Finance, Civil Rights, Emigration and Outrages in the South.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There have been two deaths from yellow fever during yesterday in Charleston, S. C.

Snow has fallen in Overlook, Ulster County, to the depth of two inches.

The schooner *Liberty* recently sprung aleak and sunk in Lake Pontchartrain, near New-Orleans. Three persons were drowned.

The troubles in the Creek Nations have been settled by the Convention declaring CHECOTE elected Chief by 300 majority.

JULIA MILLS, aged twenty-three, committed suicide by taking strychnine, at her father's residence, in Boston, on Thursday, on account of domestic trouble.

The National Police Convention met yesterday in St. Louis. A permanent organization was effected by the election of JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor of St. Louis, as President.

In a dispute yesterday in Augusta, Me., about a dog, W. S. HARVEY struck EVERETT SAVAGE with a club on the head, injuring him fatally.

In the town of Woodbury, Conn., on Thursday night, a safe was robbed of $17,000, belonging to the town, and several stores were also robbed. About $30,000 in all were taken.

Three thousand dollars in five-twenty bonds were stolen, on Thursday night, from the residence of JOHN EVANS, Venice, Butler County, Ohio.

Still further marine disasters are reported on the lakes. The schooners *Phoebe*, *Catherine* and *Consuello* are ashore at Howe Island. The latter left Kingston on Thursday with a cargo of iron for Cleveland.

The prosecution in the Medlicott-Ruth poisoning case, at Garnet, Kansas, closed on Thursday, and the defense was opened. Prof. WORMLEY, of Columbus, Ohio, thought the analysis of the stomach carelessly made. Other medical men testified that RUTH's symptoms were inconsistent with morphine poisoning.

By the failure of C. T. YERKES, JR., & Co., funds of the City of Philadelphia are in deficit by $478,000. The assets of the firm, with the official bonds of the City Treasurer will, it is supposed, secure the city from loss. The same firm had funds of the State Treasurer amounting to about $150,000, which amount is also supposed to be secured by the official bonds of the State officer.

TWENTY BURGLARS IN JAIL.

A Thoroughly-Organized Gang of Robbers in an Ohio Town Broken Up—Arrest of Nearly All the Party.

From the Springfield (Ohio) Advertiser, Oct. 17.

The citizens of Springfield who, for the last five or six years have not rested a single night securely in their beds, have at last been relieved of a constant dread. Houses entered, night after night, servant-girls choked in their beds, belated travelers assaulted and robbed on our streets, pistol-shots penetrating dwellings, have combined to make Springfield shunned by all who desired a secure and peaceful home. Bolts and locks have proved insecure, private watchmen were worthless and our insufficient police force of no avail. Mayor J. J. HANNA, when elected to the office, was aware of his responsibilities. The burglars were holding high carnival. He determined from the beginning to break up the gang. He therefore appealed early to the Council for help, and in secret session laid his plans before the Council. He proposed if the Council would sustain him in a financial way to break up the organized gang and relieve the citizens from their terror. A man was selected who became intimately acquainted with all the plans of the burglars, and gave them, as fast as obtained, to Mayor HANNA, who detailed Special Policeman BRUNER to watch them. For several months this faithful policeman kept watch upon their movements, haunted them day and night until cases were made upon twenty of the gang. Some of these were not implicated as burglars, but as receivers of stolen goods.

It was determined finally to make the arrest of twelve of the ringleaders. Last evening the Mayor informed the Chief of Police of the arrests to be made, and the Mayor, Sheriff, Chief of Police, with the Police force aiding in concert, visited the abiding places of the accused burglars, and arrested the following persons:

WILLIAM GIBBONS, who is charged with burglaries at Mrs. NEMO's on two occasions, highway robbery on High-street, and the burglary of CHARLES FISHER's house and of a house on the corner of Spring and Pleasant streets; THOMAS CARRIGAN, charged with burglary at Mr. HOUSEHOLDER's, one at Councilman J. H. THOMAS' and at CHARLES FISHER's. LUCIEN HORN, charged with burglary at JOHN HOUSEHOLDER's and at Mrs. CHANDLER ROBBINS', on which occasion the colored man was stabbed. LUCIUS KORN, charged with burglary at Mrs. NEMO's, and highway robbery on High-street. THOS. COLEMAN, charged with burglary at WILLIAM WARDER's, President of Council, and Mrs. CHANDLER ROBBINS, and highway robbery of E. L. HOUCK, a few days ago. MARY RHONEMUS, charged with burglary, at corner of Pleasant and Spring streets. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, charged with burglary corner of Spring and Pleasant streets. WILLIAM PALMER, receiving stolen goods. JOHN STURGES, charged with burglary at JOHN H. THOMAS'. FRANK (SKIP) BOHRER, charged with burglary at Councilman P. P. MAST's. ED. N. GARD, charged with burglary at Councilman P. P. MAST's and Mrs. BAKER's. ELLWOOD RHONEMUS, charged with burglary at Councilman P. P. MAST's and Mrs. BAKER's. MAT. CARLOS, charged with burglary at Councilman P. P. MAST's. AUGUST BOCKWAY, charged with burglary at Councilmen CHARLES PIERCE's and Dr. BROWN's CHRIST. HARRIS, charged with concealing stolen goods. JOHN RILEY, charged with concealing stolen goods. J. H. PURNELL, (colored,) charged with concealing stolen goods; this individual made his escape, but his capture is almost certain. In addition to these are the names of JAMES KILLIS, CHARLES V. GARD, WILLIAM AFFLECK and CHARLES CAVILEER, who are arrested upon the same charge. These have been incarcerated in the station-house and jail, and are now awaiting trial. "It is a wonder that it was kept a secret so long," was the exclamation heard upon the streets this morning. The plans had been laid most judiciously. The Council kept the matter a secret, and ably seconded the suggestions of the Mayor, assuring him that they would support him in his efforts to clear the plague spot from the city. The character of the parties who composed this gang was so well known that it was necessary to proceed with the utmost caution. Mayor J. J. HANNA deserves the praise of the entire community, for his energy and skill in this matter. It was almost a hopeless task to ferret out these rascals. Every possible means had been previously tried. Quietly and systematically, without saying a word to any one, the Mayor went to work, and with the aid of his worthy assistant Policeman BRUNER, success has crowned his efforts. There was a regular organization, with a chief officer, who directed the proceedings of the gang. The strongest obligations rested upon each and every member. One of their oaths was that if any member was arrested they were to swear him out. The proceedings before the Mayor will begin as soon as possible, and it may be that they will be brought before the Court of Common Pleas at the present session.

Will the Citizens of New-York Compel a Fair Election?

From the Albany Evening Journal.

In the present contest it is pre-eminently important that the purity of the ballot-box shall be preserved. The Tammany Ring is making a desperate effort to escape from the powerful blows which are being directed against it. Its special hope and reliance lie in overwhelming the public voice with the false expression of its fraudulent ballots. To this it now flies as its securest refuge. If it can succeed in thus defeating the determination of the people, it will have new courage and strength for the rest of the fight. It will paralyze the Courts, intimidate its prosecutors and discourage the Reformers. The disastrous effect would spread like a gloomy cloud over the whole movement. The real battle is at the ballot-box. This is the key to the entire position, and the Ring fully appreciates it. Will not those who are conducting the campaign against it show themselves equally alive to the situation?

What we want is some movement which shall send a thrill of triumph through the whole State. We want a bugle blast. We want something from the men of New-York which shall show that they are in dead earnest, and that they will not suffer themselves to be trodden and trampled on in this critical struggle. If five thousand merchants marching upon the City Hall will do it, let us have that. If some other proceedings will be more efficacious, let us have *that*. The end is what we seek—the means we leave to those who are upon the scene. The men of the Metropolis have done noble things. They hold great meetings. They raise large sums. They have carried the war to the tribunals of justice. Let them now show that they are made of the stern stuff which carries the war to the ballot-box and wrests a fair expression from the very instruments of the plunderers.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Continuance of the Healthy Tone of Public Sentiment.

The Banking Business—Rapidity of the Rebuilding Process—Losses of the Lawyers—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Experience in bank circles today is but a repetition of yesterday and the previous day. The general feeling is one of improvement. Of course great caution is used by all the banks, greater, perhaps, than is absolutely necessary. There is the greatest confidence on the part of the banks that they will be sustained by the business community. All of the banks have plenty of money, the drafts upon them being lighter than the new deposits. When business becomes settled, and customers again commence business, this will not be so.

Among the telegrams of sympathy brought out by the great fire is the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. [illegible], 1871.
To Lyman Trumbull and John A. Logan, Chicago:
Chicago's calamity is national, Congress should promptly refund or remit all duties and taxes of goods destroyed. Government should freely aid in every other proper mode. E. CASSERLY.

This dispatch from Senator CASSERLY, says the *Tribune*, commends itself to every humane citizen, at the same time it is doubtful if the relief suggested is a proper one. The Custom-house records are all gone, and so are the books of many of the merchants, and it would be impossible to determine accurately or even approximately the value of the foreign goods destroyed, and still more difficult to estimate the amount of duty paid on them.

Building prospects look more encouraging every day, and each hour the aspect of the ruined districts seems to undergo a change, and a large portion of the burned district begins to look less like the ruins of a city, and more like the foundations of a new one. On Saturday night there will be more than 300 buildings completed and ready for receiving goods, on the site of the fire in the South District. Many single ones cover a frontage of fifty, seventy-five, and even 100 feet, with a depth of 150 to 175 feet. These large edifices are mostly on Michigan-avenue, close to the lake shore. I am informed that more than half the real estate in the South Division which was burnt over is owned by less than forty persons, and that all of them have large ready means which they will, without doubt, at once apply toward rebuilding their edifices. No class of citizens have suffered more by the recent fire than the lawyers, as about every office in the city was in the burned district. Many of them had large and valuable libraries which were consumed, and with the Court-house was consumed the library of the Law Institute, one of the largest and most valuable libraries in the country. There is probably not a single collection of law books left in the city which has any pretension to be called a library, nor even a complete set of Illinois reports.

The Contents of the Tribune Vault Intact—Labor and Wages—The Courthouse Prisoners—New-York Contributions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The fire-proof vault in the *Tribune* building was opened yesterday for the first time since the fire. The entire contents, including a linen coat and a box of matches, were found intact. The work of clearing away the ruins, and rebuilding, proves an important means of relief to mechanics and laborers, who find plenty of employment at good wages. The average wages for laborers in the ruins, are $1 75 per day; for teams, $4 50; for carpenters, $3 to $3 50; bricklayers, $4 to $5 25. Members of the Chicago Bricklayers' Union demanded increased wages, and many of the members struck, the contractors refusing to yield to strikers, as there are a large number of bricklayers here from other places, willing and anxious to work at present wages. The price of bricks has risen from $6 50 to $12 and $15, but the supply seems abundant, and prices will recede.

The aggregate value of the churches destroyed is $3,000,000. The Canal Lien bill for the relief of Chicago was signed today by the Governor. The *Tribune* Company today ordered their architects to commence rebuilding the edifice. The front wall will be taken down and rebuilt with Milwaukee brick. The other walls and nearly all the floors are firm and secure. Contributions from New-York for the relief of Chicago amounts to $2,300,000, of which $600,000 was in supplies and the remainder in money.

The Water-works are in full operation, all parts of the city being bountifully supplied with water; and the Fire Department and fire-alarms are all perfectly organized. The utmost activity prevails in all directions.

Foreign Relief for the Sufferers.

HAMBURG, Oct. 20.—The subscription in this city for the relief of the Chicago sufferers amounts to 10,000 marcs banco, which sum has been forwarded by telegraph to New-York, to be credited to the Chicago Relief Committee.

Melted Coin from Chicago at the Philadelphia Mint.

On Wednesday the counting of the melted coin from the Assistant United States Treasurer, at Chicago, was begun at the Mint, in Philadelphia. The *Inquirer* says:

"The coin was taken from the large iron chests in which it had arrived, and spread upon tables where it was examined. By instructions received from Secretary BOUTWELL, an accurate count of this money must be made. To perform this duty Messrs. JAS. C. KYTHER, O. B. JONES, WILLIAM M. RUNKEL, WILLIAM S. STEEL and LEVI C. COWPERTHWAIT were detailed, and at a little after 9 o'clock in the morning the work commenced. The coin had evidently been shoveled up from the ruins of the vaults, and as it was poured forth from the bags was found to be mixed with particles of stone, mortar and burned rags. In many cases the silver and nickel coins, which melt much easier than gold, were found to have been run down by the heat, and in their melted condition had so fused with the gold as to render hundreds of dollars into one solid mass, which could not be separated except by the action of chemicals.

Considerable of the gold and all of the silver will have to be remelted and recoined before it can be again used by the Government. Most of the gold has been badly oxidised by the action of heat and water, but from a test made Wednesday by the Assayers it is thought that a greater part of the whole mass can be cleared and reissued without going through the process of melting and recoining. This will be accomplished by the action of chemicals and washing, and will be more economical for the Government than the process of melting would be. The coin, so far as has been examined, consists of $20s, $10s, $5s, $2½s and $1s in gold, and all denominations of silver pieces, from the half dollar down to three cents. A few nickels and copper pieces have also been found. The duty of separating these coins from each other, classifying and counting them, was performed by the gentlemen above named on Wednesday, and from the time at which the chests were opened until 9½ o'clock on Wednesday night about $258,000 were handled and put away to the credit of the Chicago Treasurer."

The Scare in Cleveland at Supposed Attempts of Incendiaries.

The Cleveland *Herald* admits that Cleveland has, and will have, an influx of evil-disposed persons from Chicago, but it is not yet ready to believe that the city is in imminent danger of destruction by imported or resident incendiaries. It explains the origin of the stories it had previously published thus:

"The fright of Tuesday night is an example of the ease with which a scare is produced, and the folly of it. In the manufacture of a patent gas-generator some sticks wrapped in cotton-wicking and saturated with benzine are used. A few of these combustibles were picked up by some boys and carried off, in open day, for kindling-wood. One or two were thrown, probably for similar use, in or near the hall-way of the brick building at the corner of Water and Superior streets. The harmlessness of the combustible in its position is shown by the fact that it lay on a brick floor and was surrounded by stone walls. Some one discovered the 'infernal machine' and gave the alarm. In an instant all was excitement. Grave and sober merchants rushed with blanched faces to examine their stores. A meeting of leading citizens was hastily summoned, and measures arranged for the greater security of the city. The Fire Department was put under orders for instant service, guards were to be stationed at prominent buildings and points likely to be first attacked by incendiaries. The Police were on the alert, arresting every man and boy who could not give a satisfactory account of himself. In short, Cleveland has not been so excited on the fire question since the days of the war, when an alarm was raised of a rebel raid from Canada to burn the city. As the evening wore on rumors flew thickly through the streets of [illegible] piles of combustibles found, until the belief became general that the fortunate discovery of the sticks of kindling-wood in the Cleveland Insurance Building had saved the whole city from destruction. Morning, with closer investigation and a little cool reflection, convinced all concerned in the scare that they had been dupes of their own fears, and that the boasted overnight talk of hanging the incendiaries to the nearest lamp-post was a little premature. A similar scare, on a smaller scale, was caused a few days since by a report that an attempt had been made to blow up the gas-works. This arose from the idle remark of some one who saw a man arrested for disturbance in that quarter of the city, which was caught up and magnified until it assumed the proportions of a story that a concerted attempt to burn the city had been discovered, and that one of the conspirators had been arrested while endeavoring to blow up the gas-works."

UNITED FOR REFORM.

Republican County Convention—Speeches of William A. Darling, Charles S. Spencer, Mr. Duganne, and Others—The Nominations of the Reform Democracy Indorsed.

The New-York County Republican Convention was held last evening in Bleecker Building, Bleecker-street. Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR presided, and DOUGLAS CAMPBELL and HENRY C. PETTIT acted as Secretaries. A contesting delegation was presented from the Twentieth District. Mr. SPENCER moved that the contesting delegations be heard.

THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT CONTESTANTS.

Mr. WM. A. DARLING represented the contestants of the Twentieth district. He charged that frauds had been perpetrated in the primary elections. He stated that the election proceeded for an hour quietly, when it was seen that the red ticket was ahead and the Police were called in and the objects of the primary election were defeated. In a neighboring lager-beer shop were members of the Association who, with a roll of the society, furnished repeaters—Tammany Democrats and roughs—to vote in the name of members of the Association. To substantiate these statements Mr. DARLING said he had affidavits.

Col. ETHAN ALLEN represented the opposing delegates in a long speech. He said there was not a gentleman on the delegation he represented who would ask for a seat if they had been elected by fraud. Every inspector has signed the certificate, and there was evidence that the party he represented was regular, and no other. Mr. SPENCER moved that the delegation headed by Mr. DARLING be admitted to seats in the Convention, and on that moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the delegation, headed by Mr. DARLING, was admitted. Mr. DAYTON then moved that the opposing delegation be also admitted to seats on the floor, which was carried.

DEBATE ON THE NOMINATIONS.

Mr. DARLING moved that Gen. FRANZ SIGEL be nominated for Register. [Cheers.] Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER seconded the motion in the following address:

ADDRESS OF CHARLES S. SPENCER.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I move as an amendment to the motion of my friend, Mr. DARLING, as I honestly believe in the honesty of all the good people of the County, that this Convention hereby nominate for Register, Gen. FRANZ SIGEL [applause,] for Justice of the Supreme Court, GEORGE C. BARRETT, [applause,] and for Justice of the Common Pleas, CHARLES P. DALY. [Applause.] Mr. Chairman I hardly think it necessary for me to make any remarks in support of these nominations. CHARLES P. DALY has been a Judge in this City for thirty years. No man has ever reflected upon his integrity, and his erudition as a lawyer and as a scholar are known and appreciated by the ablest men of the country. GEORGE C. BARRETT has led the van in the attack upon our opponents, which attack has been so well prosecuted for the last few months. The Reform Party, the Democratic Reform Party in this City, these men that rise above party for the sake of the good of the people, have seen fit, while placing in nomination these gentlemen for judicial offices, to adopt that gentleman who won immortal glory in the war, a man beloved by the German people, Gen. FRANZ SIGEL. [Great applause.] Sir, I think that the Republican Party should meet these men promptly. I don't think we ought to hesitate, I don't think we should deliberate, I don't think we ought to delay, for we are engaged in a great fight against fraud and corruption, and it is the duty of this Convention to clasp hands with any men that are ready to fight side by side with us. Meet these men half way. Nominate BARRETT, nominate DALY, and nominate SIGEL on the spot. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. DUGANNE.

Mr. DUGANNE—Mr. Chairman, I came here to this Republican Convention to vote for Republican candidates, and I shall not be deluded or charmed into fighting for Democratic candidates. Mr. Chairman, if the Reform Democrats of this City wish to put Reform Democrats into proper seats, let them do it of their own accord and by their own strength. I have been dragged up to indorse with my vote the selection by the Republican Party of RICHARD O'GORMAN, and of MILES O'REILLY, JOHN HECKER and DANIEL TIEMAN, and of other men who have betrayed the Republican Party, one after the other. I do not propose to-night, by my act or by my will, to add another to the defeats and disgraces which have demoralized the Republican Party from year to year.

Mr. SPENCER said he wanted the Republican Party to know and determine whether there was a majority of Democrats in this City today who were in favor of supporting Tammany Hall. The only way to do this was to nominate their own Republican candidates, first among whom was Gen. FRANZ SIGEL. [Applause.]

Mr. NATHAN KINGSLEY, with some vehemence, denounced the idea of nominating any Democrats whatever.

Mr. D. T. MARSHALL coincided with his friend, Mr. KINGSLEY.

Mr. LAWSON thought the Convention ought to nominate none but Republicans.

Mr. DUGANNE said that he was a Republican, and yet he could not see what harm there was in nominating BARRETT and DALY. He wanted to know what Republican wanted to run for either the Supreme Court or the Common Pleas.

Mr. DARLING said the question was, what would TWEED & Co. want us to do? Would they have us indorse the Reform ticket, or make straight Republican nominations, and thereby improve their chances of carrying the Ring ticket through? The Reform movement was an outgrowth of the Committee of Seventy, who were working earnestly to overthrow Tammany, and we should assist to the best of our ability.

Mr. ISAAC A. DAYTON said the object of Republicans should be to put themselves in harmony with that great movement which now seeks to put an end to the fraud and corruption which have ruled in this City for so many years.

After some further discussion, Mr. SPENCER moved the previous question on his motion to nominate BARRETT, DALY and SIGEL, which was carried. The main question was then put, and the yeas and nays taken, which resulted in yeas 111, nays 49.

So the motion of Mr. SPENCER to nominate the ticket placed in nomination by the Reform Democracy, was carried.

Mr. SPENCER moved that a committee of twenty-one be appointed by the Chair to confer with all organizations opposing Tammany in regard to the rest of the ticket.

The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Two Thousand Employes of the Clay County, Indiana, Mines Cease to Work—They Demand a Reduction in Weight—Action of the Operators—Effects of the Strike.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 18.

In accordance with their previous warning, the miners in the Clay County coal fields stopped work yesterday morning, until the operators had announced their position on the proposed strike. The demand of the miners is a reduction in the weight of a ton of coal from 2,100 to 2,000 pounds; in mines where 2,000 pounds make a ton, an advance of five cents for mining is demanded. At the present rates, the miners receive from $1 to $1 25 per ton, varying with the thickness of the vein. At noon, yesterday, the miners, 2,000 in number, held a meeting in the woods near Brazil, and resolved to allow those who were engaged in the mines when the proposed advance was allowed, to go on with their work, instead of organizing a general strike, as was at first proposed. The Carbon Block Coal Company acceded at once to the demands, and they now pay $1 31 per ton for mining. They employ fifty workmen.

At a meeting of the operators held at Brazil last evening, it was agreed not to accede to the demands of the miners, and work will be stopped in all the mines save those of the Carbon Company. A strike at this time will prove peculiarly disastrous to the business of the country, and involve great loss on the operators. Many of the latter have taken contracts for the Winter, and unless the supply of coal is kept up at the present rates they must lose heavily. Along the Ohio River there is no coal at present, owing to the low stage of the water, and that section of the country is looking to the block coal fields of Indiana for the Winter supply. Altogether the strike is a very unfortunate one.

A dispatch from Brazil, dated 12 o'clock last night, says:

"A full meeting of the Clay County coal operators was held this evening in Brazil, at which nearly every mining company was represented. The feeling was strongly in favor of resisting the demands of the miners, it being considered that the present time was favorable for the operators to take a firm stand against the proposed strike, from the fact that the deranged condition of affairs in Chicago cuts off for the present that important market. Different opinions have been expressed regarding the coal supply in Chicago, but from authentic sources the assurance comes that a very heavy stock remains unharmed by the fire, and large fleets are on the way with full cargoes from the Eastern lake ports, which quiets all fear of a short supply in the event of long-continued strike. From the fact that the Chicago business is now so uncertain, and competition in other markets very great, the operators deem that the reduction of the standard mining ton from 2,100 pounds to 2,000 pounds is an unreasonable demand on the part of the miners."

THE CITY CONVENTION.

Meeting at Chickering Hall—Address of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts.

An adjourned meeting of the City Convention, appointed by the Council of Political Reformers, was held at Chickering Hall, in Fourteenth-street, last evening, to nominate candidates for Judicial, Legislative, City and County officers, to be voted for at the next election. JAMES W. BRENNAN opened the business by introducing Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, who was warmly received. He said:

I have to thank you, absorbed as you were in your public duties, in not forgetting me in my temporary absence and giving me the credit of sympathizing with you and having the disposition to do at any moment and at all times all that is in my power to do in aid of the great movement of the honest portion of the City against the corrupt Government which it seeks to overthrow. I am sure that I have much more to learn than to teach in regard to this movement, though the subject of our corrupt Government and of its dangers to our institutions, to the peace, the honor and the welfare of this City have long been subjects of reflection with me. Nor have I hesitated on occasions [illegible], as it might seem to others, to insist upon it, that this further temporizing with the corrupt tyranny was unworthy of our manhood and a disgrace to free institutions. That calling evil good and good evil was an immorality that could no more prosper under a free government than under a despotism, and that it was the necessary conclusion of such violent and wicked usurpations of power, by peaceful, orderly and intelligent correction to restore the public safety, or that alternative failing, as injustice and corruption could never be a permanent form of government, no alternative was open to the community except violence and force. I believe the people of the City of New-York now thoroughly understand the length and the breadth of the evil, the nature of their remedies, and that they have the courage, the constancy and the intelligence [illegible] and persistently to apply the peaceful remedies that are to restore to the honest people of this City the management of their own affairs. Now the part that this body has to bear in this matter is apparent, as well to ourselves as to the rest of the community. In movements of this kind there must be, necessarily, something of spontaneity, something, if you please, of assumption of some for the good of the rest. And this body, called together with no permanent or organized interests of its own, with no Constitution of the party that is to be maintained and kept up as a unit, as it seems to me, the most fit representative of that great purpose and energy of this people now called to action in this emergency, of proceeding for the present occasion without regard to party feeling, party interests or party future, or party recollections, to combine, as against a common foe, all the elements of resistance, all of which are necessary to give any hope or promise of success to any part of the resisting power. For we must not under-estimate the strength of Tammany in the suffrage and in the affections of a large portion of the political thinkers and planners of this community. Now there are various organizations, all having at heart the purpose of resistance to our common enemy. Out of all these somewhat independent, somewhat inconsistent elements, the good sense of these organizations and of this and of the people of the City must before election day comes, have settled upon some list of candidates according to which and in support of whom the vote is to be cast for or against this corrupt Government. I am sure that in this body, and I should not wish to feel any less confidence in in regard to all other bodies, that at the right time and after due consideration, all the difficulties and all the claims on all sides we shall come to a conclusion that will present as single a ticket for the vote of the opponents to Tammany as Tammany presents to its adherents. The question of how this City shall be represented in the Senate and the Assembly of the State is the great and principal question, for the whole power of the Government of the City under our free Constitution is lodged in the representatives of the people as they choose them. All our efforts through the Courts, through the magistracy, through the forms and powers of law, are dependent upon the Legislature. And Tammany is applying its whole energy and all its calculations to the Legislature of the State of New-York. It is expecting by its own successes, by the counting of its adherents, and by its experience, in the wicked men of the opposite political party whom it corrupts to its purpose to have a majority in both branches of that Legislature obtained to do its corrupt purposes. It is our business to see that neither from lack of patriotism, honor, from want of intelligence, nor from want of industry do we throw away any chance of having that Legislature of the character, and the stamp, and the power, and of the courage that will furnish all the weapons that legislation can furnish to the honest people of this City and of this State to drive out of power these corrupt despots, to punish them by the penalties of personal expiation for their crimes, [applause,] and to restore to the Treasury of the City the plunder which they have taken from the citizens. [Applause.] Now, that is the point of interest. Carry your Legislature and you have the halter round the neck of every one of these plunderers. You have the halter round the neck of every corrupt Judge; you have the halter round the neck of every timid District-Attorney. But throw away that power, and you have appealed to the people in the suffrage to choose representatives, and they have chosen the friends of corrupt government. If that catastrophe happens in this community let us be sure that it does not happen through want of intelligence, of patriotism, of self-sacrifice upon our part, so that we may bear with dignity the curse which we have not contributed to bring upon ourselves. But, gentlemen, let us understand, as I think Tammany understands, that in the union of the elements of Opposition to Tammany there is no absolute assurance of success, and all the arts and all the influences which are incident to these political matters are expected to be brought into play to embarrass, embitter, create jealousies and difficulties so as to prevent this union. I believe the citizens of New-York look upon this voluntary association of gentlemen in whom they have confidence, and rightly, quite as much as to any other organization, to see to it that tickets are made out and combined, that the citizens can have confidence in the intelligence and the integrity that have been bestowed upon this election. One thing more. The sooner such ticket can be before the public the better, and if your Committees have had adequate conference with other bodies of citizens so as that a ticket can be presented in whole or in part for consideration to-night, or at an early meeting to be named to-night, so much the better. This is a movement of the citizens at large, I think. If this part of the matter can be properly attended to, I think I [illegible] that before election day comes some demonstration of the authority of law will be made with a promptness and a directness in tracing plunder to the pockets where it now lies, that will [illegible] sentiment on election day. [Applause.]

Mr. DAY proposed that the various members of the Convention be requested to send into the Chairman of the Committee on Nominations the names of the various gentlemen whom they desired to offer as candidates for office. This motion was finally passed, with the additional request that these names be sent to Mr. H. G. SCUDDER at as early an hour as possible.

Mr. Henry J. Scudder, Hon. Joseph B. Varnum, Mr. Coudert, Mr. Day, Mr. Beekman, Mr. Oscar Zollikoffer and others addressed the Convention, after which it adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee on Nominations.

CURRENT NOTES.

Syracuse has raised nearly $40,000 for the sufferers in Chicago.

Bangor, Me., now calls itself through the *Whig*, "a central emporium on a grand international thoroughfare."

United States Senator elect, GEORGE GOLDTHWAITE, has returned to Alabama from Canada, wholly restored to health, and still hopeful of being admitted to a seat.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* suggests that all the damaged and useless safes that passed through the conflagration be piled up in some prominent locality in the city as a memorial monument of the Great Calamity.

The annual Fall regatta of the Yale Navy takes place this afternoon, Oct. 21, at Lake Saltonstall. The entries are fifteen in number, consisting of shells, barges, and double and single sculls.

The Toronto *Leader* is amused by the insult excited by the report of a Dominion revenue cutter having started in pursuit of the *Horton*, and thinks "the Fenian 'scare' could not be compared to the 'scare' which prevailed among our American friends at Gloucester."

F. L. ROCKWELL writes to the Chicago *Tribune* that he saved ROTHERMEL's picture of the Battle of Gettysburg, and that it is not injured. He also says that he and Mr. W. H. DOWNING, another artist, saved all the other pictures in the Academy of Design Gallery that were of any account.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* says: "A deformed chicken of common breed, the deformity resulting from a broken back, was entered at the Muskingum County Fair as a Hungarian cock of the 'Slavi Makyar breed,' just imported, and the sapient judges, after gravely inspecting it, awarded it the first premium over one of the finest poultry shows ever seen in the county."

WESTON completed in Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the task of walking 100 miles within twenty-four hours, having twenty seconds to spare. It was done in the open air. His intention was to walk 112 miles in twenty-four hours, and as he failed to do that he refused to accept any of the gate-money, to which, under the contract, he was entitled.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

A Further Modification of the Injunction Against the City.

Some of the Funds for the Department of Parks to be Supplied.

Judge Ingraham's Order in the Ingersoll Case.

The Defendant to Appear for Examination Next Monday.

Mayor Hall's Case Before the Grand Jury.

What Sheriff Brennan Says About Tweed and Dowling.

THE INJUNCTION ORDER.

Its Modification in Respect to the Department of Parks—Decision of Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Parks for a mandamus to compel the Controller to honor requisitions filed by the former for some [illegible], Judge INGRAHAM has rendered his decision granting the motion to the extent of [illegible]. The following is a copy of the official order:

"The People of the State of New-York on the relation of the Department of Public Parks in the City of New-York, and HENRY HILTON, Treasurer thereof, against RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller of the City of New-York, and ANDREW H. GREEN, Deputy Controller. An order having been heretofore made by Hon. D. P. INGRAHAM, one of the Justices of this Court, dated the 7th day of October, 1871, whereby RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller of the City of New-York, and ANDREW H. GREEN, Deputy Controller of the City of New-York, and each of them, were required to show cause why a writ of peremptory mandamus should not be issued, directed to them, and commanding the compliance with the several requisitions hereinafter mentioned, with others, in so far as the same had not been complied with by said Controller, by depositing to the credit of the Department of Public Parks in the Tenth National Bank, of the City of New-York, the several sums of money hereinafter mentioned, with others. And the said order to show cause, with the affidavits of HENRY HILTON, made the 7th day of October, 1871, whereon it was granted, having been duly served on the said RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and the said ANDREW H. GREEN, and the motion now coming on to be heard, and on reading and filing said order and affidavit in support of the motion, and the affidavits of RICHARD H. STORRS and ANDREW H. GREEN, and the further affidavits of HENRY HILTON and GEORGE N. VAN NEST, on the part of the relators, being read and filed in opposition, and Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL and Mr. T. C. T. BUCKLEY of counsel for the relators being heard for the motion, and Mr. JOHN H. STRAHAN for both respondents in opposition thereto. And it appearing that the requisitions were made by the Executive Committee instead of by the Board; and counsel in open Court waiving all objections to said several requisitions: It is ordered and adjudged that a peremptory mandamus issue out of and under the seal of this Court, directed to the said RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller of the City of New-York, and ANDREW H. GREEN, Deputy Controller of the City of New-York, directing and commanding the compliance with its several requisitions made upon the said Controller in writing by the Department of Public Parks, in the City of New-York, so far as the said several requisitions have not been complied with by the said Controller, by raising and borrowing, upon the faith and credit of the Mayor, Aldermen, and the Commonalty of the City of New-York, the several sums therein mentioned, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, respectively, and that the Controller and Deputy Controller deposit forthwith to the credit of the Department of Public Parks, in the City of New-York, in the Tenth National Bank in the City of New-York, in so far as you have not already done so in compliance with said requisitions, the several sums following, for the purposes following, to wit: The sum of [illegible], due on requisition made on June 15, 1871, for the work on Avenue St. Nicholas, and the sum of [illegible] due on the requisition made June 15, 1871, for work on Seventh-avenue, and the sum of [illegible], on the requisition made June 15, 1871, for work on the Boulevard, and the sum of [illegible] due on the requisition made July 17, 1861, for work on Sixth-avenue, and the sum of [illegible] due on requisition of August 17, 1861, for work on Manhattan-street; and the sum of [illegible], made August [illegible], 1871, for work on Tenth-avenue, and that the decision on the application for a peremptory mandamus for the sums demanded under the requisitions set forth in Schedule B, annexed to the affidavit on which said order to show cause was granted, be and the same is hereby reserved by the Court for further consideration.

THE INGERSOLL CASE.

Judge Ingraham's Order Directing that the Examination Proceed on Monday Unless an Appeal is Taken in the Mean Time.

The following is the official order of Judge INGRAHAM, directing the examination of INGERSOLL, the facts in relation to which have already fully appeared in the TIMES:

"This case coming on to be heard in the order granted by Mr. Justice BARNARD for the examination of the defendant INGERSOLL under section 391 of the Code, in order to enable the plaintiff to prepare his complaint, and the defendant INGERSOLL having previously appeared in pursuance of such order, and of a summons to so appear and be examined, and after reading and filing the summons in the action, the affidavit of WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, the plaintiff, on which the order for examination of the defendant INGERSOLL was granted, and on reading and filing the affidavits of JOSEPH B. YOUNG and JOHN HARDY, and the deposition of RICHARD O'GORMAN, on the part of the defendant INGERSOLL, and on reading and filing the order to show cause why the order for the examination of the defendant INGERSOLL should not be vacated, and on reading and filing the affidavit of GEORGE G. BARNETT on behalf of the plaintiff, and after hearing counsel for plaintiff and defendant, it is ordered:

First—That the aforesaid order to show cause why the order for examination of the defendant, INGERSOLL, should not be vacated, be and the same is hereby discharged.

Second—That the defendant, INGERSOLL, submit to an examination.

Third—That the said examination be, and the same is hereby, adjourned to the 23d day of October, 1871, at 11 A. M.

Fourth—That the time of the plaintiff to serve the complaint be extended to twenty days after the close of said examination.

Fifth—That in case the defendant, INGERSOLL, should appeal from this order, and shall do so in time to notice said appeal in the calendar of the November General Term of this department, for argument at such General Term—then in such case all proceedings under such order for exami-

nation of the defendant, INGERSOLL, shall be, and is [illegible] until [illegible] appeal.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BRENNAN AGAINST TWEED.

Tammany Sachems at Odds—Tweed's Nomination in the Fourth District Obtained by Strange Means—The Friends of Mr. Brennan will Rally Round Him.

The trouble in the Fourth Senatorial District Convention of Tammany has created a great sensation among politicians. The supporters of the Ring have endeavored to explain it as a simple struggle between two parties who were each desirous of showing their allegiance to Mr. TWEED. But better informed men laughed at this explanation, for they have long known that Mr. TWEED was extremely desirous of wresting the control of the Sixth Ward from Mr. BRENNAN. Judge DOWLING was the man he appointed to do the work, and he commenced by making a fight against WALTER ROCHE, BRENNAN's friend, who held the Ward for him. Overtures were over and again made to Mr. BRENNAN to loose his hold in the Sixth Ward, which Mr. TWEED desired, for some reason, to be specially his own. He was offered money and assistance of every kind to help him in gaining the Twelfth Ward, where he resides, if he would only give up the Sixth. But he has turned a deaf ear to all solicitations, and as he became very friendly in his new neighborhood, which has a strong sprinkling of Republicans, he was [illegible] by the Tammany people as a convert and a seceder. Roughs used to sneer about ould MAT's going up-town to be aristocratic, and accused him of saying that the air of the Sixth Ward was not good for his daughter's health. But BRENNAN has a great following, and he never wanted friends to rebut that TWEED only kept his house in Henry-street as a blind, and that the air of Fifth-avenue had been found necessary for the Misses TWEED. There would certainly have been a rupture long ago, but mutual friends urged the folly of rending asunder Tammany, as they would do if they fought over the Sixth Ward. But the desperate circumstances in which Mr. TWEED finds himself made it essential that he should clearly and absolutely have the control of the Sixth Ward organization. So the blow was struck on Thursday evening.

A reporter of the TIMES called upon Mr. BRENNAN yesterday and found him in the Sheriff's office, just dismissing a party of politicians, who came to assure him of their allegiance. He was in excellent humor, and quite inclined to be communicative. To the reporter's question of his standing with Tammany, he replied:

"I really don't know how I stand, but I shall soon, for there will be a grand meeting of the Brennan Associations on Monday or Tuesday, which will tell the whole story. My friends have stood by me, and in this matter I shall consult them."

REPORTER—Judge DOWLING was not the principal in this disturbance, was he?

SHERIFF—Oh no, merely a tool, a little figure-head. He has been trying to get hold of the organization for some time.

REPORTER—Has he not hired rooms for an association bearing his name at the corner of the block in Centre-street, facing the Tombs?

SHERIFF—I suppose he has the credit of it, but the City hired it for a Police Court, and upstairs in the Controller's room I dare say they could tell how much was paid for it. His men have been driving round with bands of music, and kicking up a great fuss.

REPORTER—Hasn't he been fighting greatly against WALTER ROCHE.

SHERIFF—Yes, he has, but I think from some personal feeling DOWLING has been uncommonly hard upon ROCHE, quite savage, and I suppose it may have originated in ROCHE being such a friend of mine.

REPORTER—Alderman CUDDY's delegation was the regular one, wasn't it?

SHERIFF—Of course it was. I heard something about what was coming, and how they had it cut and dried, so I told them to leave the building at once if there was any attempt to force the Dowling delegation upon the Convention.

REPORTER—Was not DOWLING carrying out TWEED's ideas and orders in the matter?

SHERIFF—I don't know, but I suppose so.

REPORTER—Well, hasn't Mr. TWEED attempted to get the control of the organization for some time past?

SHERIFF—Certainly he has.

REPORTER—Then you and Mr. TWEED are not friends now, are you?

SHERIFF—Mr. TWEED has gone against me; I haven't gone against him.

REPORTER—Will you leave Tammany if it is to be run in Mr. TWEED's interests, and not in the interests of the Democratic Party?

SHERIFF—I cannot say what I shall do. My friends have always stuck by me, and I will stick by them. On Monday or Tuesday we shall have a meeting, and will then decide what is to be done.

REPORTER—One more question, if you will permit me, Mr. Sheriff, and I will have done. Alderman CUDDY's was the regular delegation, what sort of a crowd had DOWLING?

SHERIFF—A very bad one, which included many men that DOWLING, sitting on the Bench, had sent to the Penitentiary. There was Mr. EDWARD SHANDLEY, too, giving his assistance, though he does not belong to the district, and is likely to kill the party in his own.

It is difficult to say whether the separation between the Sachems will be final, but it is very probable that it will. The grudge is an old one, and if a compromise had been possible it would have been made before.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

More Money Wanted for Charitable Institutions and Other Purposes.

The Board of Apportionment met at 1 P. M. yesterday, the Mayor, Deputy Controller and Presidents of the Departments of Public Parks and Public Works being present.

The Deputy Controller offered a resolution to the effect that there be paid, out of the Excise Fund, the following amounts:

Deaf and Dumb Asylum	$18,225 94
Nursery and Child's Hospital	7,965 10
Children's Aid Society	20,000 00
Catholic Protectory	44,3[illegible]
Asylum for Insane Criminals	[illegible]
State Lunatic Asylum	1,110 [illegible]

The Mayor said, the other day, when some of these institutions made such piteous appeals for help, he had looked into the matter and found many others which were in a like situation.

Mr. GREEN said the appropriations he proposed to make were under a special law, which provides that the institutions named in his resolution should receive so much per capita for each inmate.

Mr. SWEENY remarked that these institutions are specially provided for by taxation. The other institutions are not.

Mr. GREEN read the law applicable to the disposal of the Excise Fund. He further said that all these institutions had a large number of inmates to support, and as there was no means of paying them from taxation, it seemed to him expedient to pay them from the Excise Fund.

Mr. SWEENY thought there ought to be a general examination of all these claims before any appropriation is made. The Excise, he said, is a general fund.

Mr. GREEN thought that the law justified the appropriation, and the needs of these institutions were pressing.

The Mayor remarked that if this money was appropriated from the Excise Fund, the fund was thereby diminished for general purposes. The institutions named in the resolution had a lien upon general taxation. Others had not. They must do as the Fire and other Departments did, borrow money for current expenses.

Mr. SWEENY said the practical result of the adoption of the resolution would be to exhaust the Excise Fund, and leave nothing for other and equally deserving institutions.

Mr. TWEED moved to refer the resolution to the Mayor, Controller and President of the Board of Public Parks, with instructions to report also on the whole subject of the distribution of the Excise Fund.

The motion was adopted.

A communication was read from the contractors for removing night-soil, to the effect that if the sum of $8,000 was not appropriated for them at once they would be compelled to suspend operations.

It was referred to the Controller, and the Board adjourned.

The Case of Mayor Hall Before the Grand Jury.

The case of Mayor HALL was up for hearing, yesterday, before the Grand Jury. The witnesses who had been subpoenaed attended, and the examination progressed to a certain point, when it was broken off until Tuesday next. District-Attorney GARVIN was present during the examination, and the stenographer of the Court of General Sessions was called in from his ordinary duties to take notes of the testimony adduced. When questioned by a TIMES reporter on the subject, the District-Attorney said he had nothing at all to communicate. The different Court officials were, as a matter of course, equally reticent.

Street Cleaning.

It was stated, yesterday, that the bill of $[illegible] for street cleaning, was for the term extending only from Sept. 1 to the 15th of October. It should have been stated that extra cleaning from July 1 to Sept. 30, was included in the bill.

Removals in the Controller's Office.

Deputy Controller GREEN yesterday made a number of removals of employes in the Bureau of Markets, Controller's office, embracing clerks, sweepers and cartmen.

Unpaid Laborers.

The usual deputation of unpaid laborers visited the Finance Department yesterday, had an interview with Mr. GREEN, and received the usual answer, that he had no funds available with which to settle their claims.

How Mr. Thomas C. Fields Collected a Little Bill Against the City.

Some months ago, it was stated in the TIMES that Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS had received from the Finance Department a warrant for $400,000. Nothing could be learned at the time upon what this large claim of Mr. FIELDS was founded, but the facts have since been ascertained. It seems that for some time after the paid Fire Department was organized, a number of up-town or suburban companies still continued to do duty on their own account. Subsequently they presented claims against the City for salaries, amounting in the aggregate to $400,000. In 18[illegible], an appropriation of $[illegible] was put in the Tax Levy to pay some of them, but the larger number assigned their claims to THOMAS C. FIELDS and HENRY W. GENET, the condition being that FIELDS and GENET should retain thirty per cent. of the amount collected. A bill was subsequently passed permitting Controller CONNOLLY to adjust and pay certain unsatisfied claims against the City, and under this FIELDS and GENET at once put in their little bills, and Mr. CONNOLLY, after a little delay, paid the bills, the warrant being drawn in favor of FIELDS. This gentleman, however, having the assignments of the salaries in his own hands, as we are informed on credible authority, was not satisfied with the deduction for commission first made, but insisted on an increase, making the total fifty per cent. Thus, out of the $400,000 received, FIELDS, supposing him to have acted honestly so far as his clients were concerned, must have put $200,000 in his own pocket. The claims were not, in the first instance, such as could have been legally enforced, and it was only under the extraordinary powers granted to Controller CONNOLLY to pay unadjusted claims, that a settlement of them could ever have been obtained.

The statements made above come to us from good authority, and, as we are informed, the Citizens' Committee have investigated this transaction, and will, in their forthcoming report, probably throw some additional light upon it.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Unanimity Among Reformers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is certainly one of the cheering signs of the times when we see such party representatives as OSWALD OTTENDORFER rise in a Democratic Convention, called together for purposes of assisting measures of reform in our City, and discarding all party issues or divisions, propose a name as candidate which perhaps is the only one that could so cohesively unite the full German-American vote in the City on behalf of the entire ticket for reform.

In doing this, Mr. OTTENDORFER has evinced a most honorable and magnanimous proof of his earnest and well-directed practical sympathy for the cause of reform.

Most honorable, because he discarded all party barriers, and only looked forward to the end to be attained—success. Magnanimous in cheerfully and almost enthusiastically acknowledging and urging that the standard-bearer on the Municipal Reform ticket must be the man whose name has gone over into the pages of history, and who is pre-eminently a representative of the German-American element of this City and State, if not of the United States.

And as if to again pledge the assurances of good faith that Mr. OTTENDORFER gave on Thursday night, and lend official force, character, and decisive sanction to the nomination of Gen. SIGEL, the *Staats-Zeitung* of to-day has a leading article, of which the following is an extract, bearing on this point:

"That Gen. SIGEL should be placed at the head of the ticket by the Democratic organization is about the strongest proof of their determination to tear down all party barriers in the attainment of the programme of reform. SIGEL himself belongs to those Republicans who have decidedly expressed themselves in the same direction, and every one who votes for him can safely harbor the conviction that he will honestly make the influence of his official position felt in this direction solely. The Register Office has no connection with national politics, and every Democrat can vote for SIGEL without giving up [illegible] his party tenets on the single ground that he is a true representative of a local reform policy. SIGEL will be especially welcome to those German Democrats that always supported him when he was not in the way of their peculiar views on national politics, and we hope that the honored name of our standard bearer, forming as it does a part of our national history, will exclude all jealousies or prejudices based on nationality grounds."

Mr. Editor, as long as this spirit of harmony prevails, and is maintained and encouraged by the most influential German Democratic paper in the City and State, exercising, as it does, a tremendous power over its readers, we may well hope that success is within our reach in this war against Tammany and its allies.

Moreover, the mass meeting of our German-American people, which is soon to be held, and which will give expression and tangible shape to the measures and means to be used for effecting unity among them against the tyrants of the Tammany Ring, will be animated by the same spirit, and the subsequent influences and bearings these movements may have on the welfare of our Municipal Government, cannot be underrated nor overestimated.

To you, the TIMES newspaper, belongs the honor of having been first in this good fight. The *Staats-Zeitung* is a later convert, but will undoubtedly, like that apostle of old, become as zealous and uncompromising in its warfare against corruption, venality and Ring rule.

Truly yours, J. C. F. B.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 20, 1871.

A Plan for Reforming the Franchise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While it is hardly disputed by any that the root of our political corruption and our misgovernment is to be found in the common neglect of their public duties by our most intelligent and capable citizens, I have as yet seen no sign of any movement, other than what must be recognized as probably spasmodic and temporary, toward affecting the removal of that evil. In this City our real estate owners care very little for increased taxation, which they reimburse to themselves, with a large profit, by increased rents; our lazy, selfish, unthinking, over-busy men "have no time" to waste on politics, while the very dirt that adheres to our public affairs, by reason of their own criminal neglect, deters many from touching them.

There is no need, however, to dwell upon points which the Press has recently expounded so thoroughly, and it is clear to every thoughtful man that some remedy is required of a more efficient nature than even mass-meetings, stump speeches or windy resolutions. Neglect of public duty, and particularly of the elective franchise, must be rendered personally disgraceful, and to that end it must be so stigmatized by due form of law. There are classes of selfishness, moreover, which can only be sufficiently affected by the peril of pains and penalties. For my own part, I have never once failed to avail myself of my elective franchise, even when well aware that I was being systematically robbed of my right, and that my ballot was a mere empty protest, voting every time from a fixed conviction of my duty as a citizen. I therefore beg the privilege of offering for the consideration of your readers the following rough draft of an amendment to our existing Election laws, the adoption of which, or its substance and spirit, might do much for the accomplishment of the reform in public sentiment and individual conduct, the need for which we are all so very ready to admit:

Be it enacted, &c., SECTION 1. That when due notice shall have been given, according to the laws of this State or of the United States, of an election to be held and polls to be opened in any election precinct in this State, whether the same be held for local, or municipal, or general purposes, or under the laws of this State or of the United States, and the said election shall be held and the said polls opened in accordance with the law, then, any citizen of this State or of the United States, being a resident of said election precinct and legally qualified to vote therein, who shall wilfully absent himself from the said polls and abstain from voting at said election, without good and sufficient cause shown therefor, shall be deemed to have neglected the well-being of the Commonwealth, and, upon conviction thereof in a court having proper jurisdiction, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished therefor by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and, upon a second conviction for a like offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, and upon a third conviction for a like offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and shall be forever incapacitated from voting at any election in this State and from holding any office of profit or trust under the laws thereof.

It is my especial desire, in this communication, to request for this amendment the thoughtful study of the young men of good character and patriotic instincts, whether they are enrolled in one or the other of our great political divisions. I understand that a number of such young men are now undertaking an organized reform movement in this City. Have they yet proposed to themselves any better work than this, of digging up the most precious birthright of American manhood from the mire into which the folly of their fathers has suffered it to fall?

Yours, very truly, WILLIAM O. STODDARD.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1871.

The Small Registration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hear expressions of surprise at the small registration of voters yesterday and the day before, and the *Post* says this shows that the people lack interest in the coming election. I protest against such view. To my mind one important reason is clear. Voters do not know the places of registration. These places are not always the same as last year, and many voters would know nothing about them if they were; the newspapers have not announced them, and comparatively few citizens have energy enough to personally hunt them up. Several persons of my acquaintance failed to register because ignorant of the proper place. Tuesday morning I resolved to make it my first duty to register. I walked about the district till I found the place, about a quarter of a mile from the place of meeting last year. This done, I made it my duty to urge my butcher and grocer (both of whom are hostile to the Ring, but neither of whom has voted for several years) to also register that day; both promised to do so, but on going home at night I found that the grocer had not kept his promise. I persuaded him to go with me and register his name at once. The butcher I could not find, but on inquiry the next day, I learned that he, too, had omitted to keep his promise; consequently, he must wait until November, when I shall endeavor to see that he does his duty.

These facts plainly teach that to secure much in the way of reform by this election; 1. The places of registration and voting must be clearly made known to the voters. The information should be scattered broadcast, in each district by handbills and circulars, in large capitals. Honest citizens of foreign birth, who read English with difficulty, cannot be trusted to learn all they should know from newspapers. Multitudes do not read them.

2. Voters should be called for and personally urged to register and vote, and these steps should be followed up until the desired results are accomplished. This is especially important in respect of numerous persons who do not fully understand the *modus operandi* of elections, and do not realize the importance of prompt individual action. It is not safe to rely upon voting without registration. The exercise of this privilege may meet with unexpected embarrassments on election day.

Now let citizens consider that these things will not accomplish themselves. Some individuals must personally do the work, and if it is to be done at all, action in this direction must begin now.

It will be well for the Committee of Seventy and all reform organizations to act in these matters promptly and with vigor. The policy of the enemy is concealment.

ONE WHO DON'T INTEND TO LOSE HIS VOTE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1871.

Our Candidate for the Controllership.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No State office is more important to the people, or imposes graver responsibilities upon its incumbent, than that of Controller. He is the financial officer of the State. The revenues, securities—all the fiscal affairs of the State come under his inspection. Its monetary prosperity greatly depends upon his honesty, sagacity and executive ability.

The office of Controller in this State has been filled by illustrious men. WILLIAM L. MARCY, MILLARD FILLMORE, and other eminent statesmen have honored it. Speaking from long acquaintance, I confidently affirm that no one who has filled this office has been better fitted for its responsible and complicated duties than the Republican candidate, NELSON K. HOPKINS. He was born in Erie County. His energies were his only inheritance. He graduated from Union College, paying his expenses with his own earnings. A sagacious and prudent financier, he has acquired an honorable fortune. A sound legal adviser, an excellent judge of securities and property, a successful negotiator, thoroughly acquainted with practical business transactions, he commands the confidence of business men. In the city of his residence important and difficult matters are implicitly intrusted to his judgment. With a character above suspicion, he has been accustomed to confront and baffle the devices of public thieves. In municipal affairs Mr. HOPKINS has had large experience, and his tact and resolution often thwarted schemes of city plunder. While Collector of Internal Revenue he introduced system and economy into his office, and secured marked confidence with the Treasury Department of Washington. Although not a politician, he is a practical public officer, and the right man to administer the Controllership with vigor and prudence.

The nomination came to him in the right way. Erie County presented his name to the Convention without his knowledge. Such men as HOPKINS, SCRIBNER and their associates on one ticket possess the sterling ability and integrity which the necessities of the times demand for public office. A.

Singular Complications in a Divorce Case.

On Wednesday last JOHN T. BURLEIGH, of No. 23 Dey-street, appeared before Judge SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and stated that several important letters, and a check for $30, were stolen from his safe by a private detective named A. A. ACKERMAN, at the instance of EMIL JUST, a banker residing at No. 63 Exchange-place. Yesterday Sergt. MCCOMB proceeded to the residence of Mr. JUST, to arrest him on the charge, but the latter refused to accompany him to the Station, and when force was about to be used, presented a revolver at the officer's head. Patrolman TULLY witnessed the occurrence, and before the weapon could be discharged wrenched it from his hand. He was then conveyed to the Station, where the letters were found in his possession. These letters, JUST alleges, afford proof of the seduction of his wife by BURLEIGH, and he desired to use them in proceedings for divorce now pending. JUST was discharged from custody, and Judge SHANDLEY retained the letters in his possession for the present.

Arrest of Counterfeiters on Long Island.

A gang of counterfeiters was yesterday arrested in Flushing. They crossed over on the Hunter's Point Ferry from New-York and attempted to get a counterfeit $50 Treasury note changed, but the ferry-master not liking the appearance of the bill refused. It was also refused by the Long Island Railroad ticket agent. A boy was in charge at the Flushing Depot, in the absence of the ticket agent, and not suspecting the bill, received it. The fact was telegraphed to Flushing, and on the arrival of the train they were arrested and locked up.

A Determined Suicide.

DENNIS FOLEY, a laborer, twenty-six years of age, who lived at No. 3[illegible] West Seventeenth-street, on Thursday afternoon cut his throat with a razor, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where his wound was dressed. Determined, however, to end his life, he several times tore the bandages from his wound, causing it to bleed anew, and yesterday death resulted from hemorrhage. Deceased was a religious enthusiast who had become convinced of the worthlessness of life.

THE KUKLUX.

A Characteristic Speech by Frank Blair at Montgomery, Ala.

He Denounces the "New Departure," but will Guarantee Its Principles to Recusant Republicans—Any Candidate, even a Republican, to Defeat Grant—A Pat on the Back for Carl Schurz.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 20.—Gen. BLAIR, who is here as one of the Sub-Kuklux Committee, made a speech last night. The following is an extract from it, as published in the *Advertiser* of this morning:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: There are some questions growing out of the position of the South which I feel called upon to mention, but with diffidence and disclaiming any purpose of giving anything like advice to the people of the South. But I have read in the papers, and in speeches by distinguished men of the South, that which touches all the South and all who sympathize with the South in our quarters of our country. I have seen it proposed that in the next Democratic Convention, to be held for the nomination of a candidate for President of the United States, the South should forbear to take any part whatever; that the South should decline to be represented, but should accept whatever candidate the Democrats of the North may see proper to offer. I dissent entirely from that proposition. I think I may have the protest of every Democrat in the West and North. [Renewed applause.] The triumph of the Democratic Party is the safety of the South; and who should guard its safety but Southern men? If they fail, why may not others also fail? My fellow-citizens, a triumph which will relieve you is the thing which the South looks to, and looks to alone. They have no question of personal favorites to be advanced. To them all Democrats are alike, and their choice will fall upon him who is most likely to carry that banner in triumph. If the South fails to give us the benefit of her wise counsel; if she fails to send her prudent and wise men, who will go there with an eye single to success; if they leave the Democracy of the North to struggle for a nomination amid the contending factions of the aspirants, she will withhold from us the benefits of the wisest and most impartial counsel we can have. If she should abstain, even though it be upon the ground stated by some of the distinguished gentlemen who advocate this course, and who say that their presence in the Convention in 1868 was laid hold of and used to the destruction of the Democratic Party, I tell you their absence now will be claimed as a refusal to go with the Northern Democrats because they have adopted the new departure. It will be claimed that the spirit of the rebellion still lingers and burns under the smouldering ashes, and it is lighted into a new flame of indignation because the Democratic Party of the North, or a large portion of them, have assumed, for reasons which seemed good to them, to make certain concessions in their platform; it would be suicidal, it would be destructive of your very best interests. I do not know how well it is known, but to those who care for my opinion, it is known that I am no friend of the new departure, but I believe in the patriotism and the purity of motive of those who have chosen that path. But while I shall still hold to the opinions which I have heretofore expressed, and shall not yield one inch of my own convictions as to the constitutionality of the usurpations of the Radical Party, I am willing to fight the Radicals in any shape the Democratic Party may determine upon. I believe that the new departure, so far from being good policy, has proved disastrous. But what the party adopts as its policy I shall maintain without surrendering my own convictions. I believe that policy has failed to give us success in the elections of this Summer and Autumn, and for the reason that it was a confession in open Court of our inability to carry the elections upon our own principles. It was a confession that we must make a concession in order to draw to us others who had heretofore acted against us. But in making that confession it failed to place candidates before the people in harmony with that platform. Thus, while some Democrats were disgusted at this concession, no Republicans were conciliated. Now, my fellow-citizens, to my view, the future does not look gloomy even under the losses we have suffered this Summer and Autumn. I have no single feeling of despondency. It is well understood that the Republican Party contains in itself seeds of discontent, of bitterness, of rivalry, and disaffection, and it is natural in these preliminary elections that those who are against the nomination of Gen. GRANT should attempt to hold their position within their party in order that their influence may be used to defeat his nomination. I know very well that his nomination will not be defeated, at least that is my solemn conviction; that he is now dictator in the Republican Party, that he aspires to be in the country at large. I believe that he will dictate his own nomination; but then, my fellow-citizens, I know that some of the most conscientious, able and courageous men, who stand highest in the Radical Party, will leave the Republican Party when GRANT is nominated, burn their ships when they fail to defeat him for the nomination. They will take good pains to defeat his re-election, and again instead of going for a new departure, I would prefer to give that guarantee to the disaffected Republicans, rather than to go back upon my own principles. I would prefer to make a choice of Republicans, and go for a man who should be nominated by the disaffected Republicans, or, what would be better, one who might be nominated by the Democrats in their Convention, and thus draw to us, by a much stronger guarantee than the mere words of a platform, the support of those who are disaffected with GRANT and the Radical Party. In other words, I do not see that we go back on our principles in making a choice between candidates neither of whom may suit us exactly. We could all vote for a Republican who was in favor of universal amnesty, against the Kuklux bill, and against the Military laws, while the most ancient Bourbon in the State of Alabama could vote for such a Republican in preference to U. S. GRANT, and hold all the time to his very heart all that there would be of his Bourbonism.

My fellow-citizens, the State of Virginia has adopted this policy—that State which furnished the illustrious statesmen and the illustrious warriors who were foremost in the struggle for our independence; that State which gave to us a long line of illustrious Presidents; that State which, in our unfortunate war, after having guarded the councils of the nation for so many years, furnished the heroes and statesmen of the Southern Confederacy; that State which not even Radical reconstruction could subject to a scallawag or carpet-bagger; that State which was cleft in twain by the Radical Congress to add to their power by duplicating its representation in the Senate in order to oppress the South, and which the wise sons of Virginia have erected into two fortresses for the defense of their country. Shall the Democracy of the South hesitate to follow the counsel of the "Old Dominion"? Why, we have taken hold of the example in Missouri. Trammeled with Election laws and disfranchised, we have risen and rent the bonds which bound us. I believe the State of Missouri will at the next Presidential election give a larger majority than any other State for the candidate of the Democratic Party. The men of foreign birth who have come here, are neither of the North nor of the South; they are not identified with any one section of our country in the sense in which those who are native born are identified with the particular section in which they were born. They come, and are made citizens of the whole country and all parts of it. And while upon the question that recently divided us in sentiment they sided with the North—it is natural that they should do so, because naturally they look upon this country as one and indivisible, and now, with the same sentiment in their hearts, they cannot see why one section of the country should be subjected to the other. In my judgment, these are the men to whom we are to look in the coming struggle. They have come from countries where despotism is practiced, and they know its badges and signs better than we who have never known them. They know the subtile manner in which tyranny will make its approach, and already recognizing in the leading man, the ablest representative of our adopted citizens, is now proclaiming his hostility to GRANT and his Administration, declaring in the face of the world that he has taken his stand and burned his ships. I do not believe that any will fail to recognize the description. I speak of my colleague in the Senate, CARL SCHURZ. He it was, my fellow-citizens, who led the entire German element of the State of Missouri to break down the disfranchising clauses of our Constitution, and arrayed his fellow-countrymen as one man against the Administration, and to despise the offers of GRANT, despising the patronage and power proffered to preserve that free love which America had given to him and to his countrymen. Now, my fellow-citizens, the Germans in Missouri, although Republicans almost to a man, have always voted against disfranchising those who were opposed to them during the war. They needed no instruction on that point from anybody, and they resolutely maintained the doctrine that neither Congress nor the States could, by a bill of attainder, deprive men of the rights of suffrage. They maintained that position in the last contest through which we passed in Missouri. They held it good against the blandishments and threats of the Administration. They stand fairly and squarely to-day solidly to the last man against all disfranchisement and for universal amnesty. They are opposed to this Kuklux legislation; [loud applause] against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; and in my judgment, if a man is presented as the candidate of the Democratic Party, if the Democratic Party will now, instead of adopting any "new departure," put forward a man, or accept one who may be put forward by others, who is sound upon those principles, he will receive the support of the entire German vote in the United States, numbering, as I have been informed, from five hundred to eight hundred thousand men.

CORRUPTION IN POLITICS.

The Duty of the Republican Press of the Country.

From the Hartford Post, Oct. 19.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has done a great work in ferreting out the frauds and robberies by which the City has been plundered, and a gang of thieves enriched. It grappled with the subject a year ago, and never ceased its grip till its object was accomplished, and the whole machinery of robbery and misgovernment was exposed. No single newspaper in the country ever undertook such an enterprise; none ever showed such persistence, pluck and tenacity; none ever achieved such a success. The Press of the country has, almost with one voice, united in awarding it the sole credit for the exposures, and the proceedings consequent upon them. And it is gratifying to know that it does not stop with the accomplishment of so much, but continues its crusade not only against the Rings of thieves and managing politicians, but against the great body of respectable people who permit thieves and scalawags to rule because they themselves have not the courage or the patriotism to discharge their duties as citizens. It is all very well to have exposed the machinery by which the Tweeds and Connollys have robbed the people, and to have excited the popular indignation against the criminals and their crimes; but of what use is it all if honest and respectable citizens are not aroused by it to a sense of the public peril, not from this particular gang, but from the wide-spread corruption in party politics out of which these wretches grew and a hundred crops or more are growing? So long as honest men, decent citizens, pride themselves upon taking no interest in politics, and deliberately turn over the responsibilities and opportunities of government to the very worst classes, what can we expect but wholesale corruption and robbery? While this continues there can be no reform that will amount to anything. One gang will be exposed and turned out only to admit another and hungrier to be gorged.

We are glad to see that the TIMES is engaged now in bringing this fact home to the men who have so shamefully neglected their responsibilities. It is to be hoped it will be as persistent in this direction as it has already shown itself in pursuing the Tammany Ring, and that it will be as successful in organizing a healthful public sentiment to drive men to their political duty. There are a thousand discouragements in the way, we know. The feeling expressed in the "Letters From the People," copied from the TIMES, on our first page, is almost universal; a prevailing disgust at all the machinery of politics, and the crooked ways of politicians of both parties, with something of doubt as to whether on the whole there is any cure for it; whether things are not so bad that we must call popular government a failure. So many good-for-nothing fellows make politics a business, and there is so much trickery and chicanery and cheating of all sorts among them; they seem to have so large and complete control of the caucus and convention; and there is such mild acquiescence in their management, that parity of decency or common honesty in the conduct of politics or the administration of government is not respected and hardly sought for. If we look at these things and talk about them as they actually are, we are called pessimists, croakers, grumblers. But this is the condition of things, and we may as well look it in the face.

Political newspapers are largely to blame for it. The journalism of the country is, for the most part, rank partisanship. Very few newspapers dare criticise their own party or party leaders. Witness the servility with which the Democratic Press of Connecticut has defended the Tammany Ring, even after one of the gang had turned State's evidence, and the proof of their crime was beyond refutation or denial. Nor are dishonest management and underhanded trickery confined to one party. Republican politicians have corrupted and demoralized the sentiment of purity and truth in the party by their rascally gibberish about "fighting the devil with fire," and Republican newspapers have helped them along and defended them in it. And if any one revolted at it, and protested against such evil practices, with one accord they damned him as a mischief-maker, and, so far as they could, read him out of the party. "It will hurt the party" has been the club with which political managers have always beaten down the fair and reasonable criticism of thoughtful men. Politicians without principles have debauched the conscience of the party and strangled the independence of the Press, simply because timid men and timid newspapers were afraid to protest for fear "the party" might be damaged. We believe in the Republican party; that it is the Party of honesty and purity and patriotism—and—yes, we accept the derisive epithet of our opponents—"the party of great moral ideas." But there are bad men, dishonest men, in it; their influence is corrupting, demoralizing. It is an open question whether they will ruin the party or the party throw them off. The purification of politics is the duty of the hour, and we are glad to see the NEW-YORK TIMES doing such sturdy work for the cause. We shall be more rejoiced to see Republican papers throughout the country imitating its example.

PIONEER DAYS IN OHIO.

Interesting Letter from Gen. Garfield—Recollections of the Brother of Lewis Cass.

HON. JAS. A. GARFIELD has sent to the Secretary of the Western Reserve Historical Society the following letter, which the Cleveland *Herald* publishes:

HIRAM, Oct. 14, 1871.

A. F. Goodman, Secretary, &c., Cleveland, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: While recently spending a day in Dresden, Ohio, I called on the venerable GEO. W. CASS, whose high character, marked ability and wonderful memory make an hour spent in his company long to be remembered. He has been a resident of Dresden since 1801, and has the most perfect recollection of the leading events in the history of the State, and particularly of the Muskingum Valley. Among many recollections of early scenes and events in Ohio, the history of a journey made by him in 1797 was of peculiar interest to me as affording a basis for understanding the marvelous growth of Ohio. Mr. CASS, brother of the late LEWIS CASS, is the son of JONATHAN CASS, who was an officer in the Army of the Revolution, and after the war was a Major of infantry, and served under Gen. WAYNE on the north-western frontier, in the last decade of the 18th century. In 1797, Major CASS was on duty at Fort Hamilton, now Hamilton, Ohio. In June of that year he received a furlough, and, with his family, went to his home in Exeter, N. H. At that period there was but one white settlement in what is now Ohio, that at Marietta, begun in 1788. There were, however, several military posts, viz.: Fort Washington, now Cincinnati; Fort Hamilton, Fort Laramie, Fort Recovery, Fort Wayne and Fort Defiance. Beyond and between these places lay the unbroken wilderness. The route taken by Major CASS and his family was the shortest, both in distance and time, of any then possible. This is the route, as described to me by Mr. CASS, who was eleven years old when the journey was made. They pushed up the Big Miami in keel-boats to near Fort Laramie, and thence passed over a portage of three miles, to the head waters of the St. Mary's River. That stream they descended in batteaux, and were piloted by a half-breed Indian. Mr. CASS remembers seeing vast numbers of fish in the clear waters as they descended. They passed down the Maumee to the lake, and thence rowed along the shore to Detroit. After waiting at that point about ten days, they took passage on board a British schooner, and landed just above Niagara Falls. They were carted around the Falls, and, taking batteaux, rowed along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, stopping nights and pitching their tents in the unbroken wilderness until they reached the mouth of the Oswego River, which they ascended until they entered a small lake, (Mr. CASS thinks it was Oneida Lake) and from that up a small stream, at the head of which was a wooden lock through which they passed down into the waters of the Mohawk, and thence to Albany. There they took stages to Boston, and thence to Exeter, N. H. The whole journey consumed three months—the actual running time being seventy-five days. The journey from Hamilton, Ohio, to Exeter, N. H., can now be made in thirty hours. I suggest to the Historical Society that the precious personal recollections of such a man as Mr. CASS should be preserved. He is a most amiable and intelligent gentleman, and one of the few who has seen the whole growth of Ohio, almost from the beginning of the territorial existence. Though now eighty-five years of age, few young men know more fully the history of events daily transpiring in the world than he, and few weigh their significance and tendency with more judgment. Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

Improvement of the Mississippi.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 18.

The past sixty days has been a period of unusually low water in all the rivers of the Mississippi basin, and the commerce of this city has suffered exceedingly in consequence. Our river craft are now nearly all of the "high-water" sort, heavy carriers, and cannot make expenses on low water at any rate which could be reasonably imposed. The railroads take advantage of this fact to put up their tariffs, and even at the advanced rate seldom furnish half as much transportation as our trade requires; thus the commerce of the city suffers. There is a simple and easy remedy for all this. The chief obstacles to river navigation in periods of low water are met with between this point and Cairo, and are caused by islands and bars which divide the water in the river, furnishing two shallow channels instead of one deep one. In these channels but four feet of water exists today, while fully six feet can be relied upon with these exceptions. We believe there are but four such points between here and Cairo, and experienced river men inform us that, were a system of dykes to be built by the Government similar to the dykes constructed by the St. Charles Bridge Company, the water might all be turned into one channel when low and a uniform depth of six feet be preserved. The dykes should be constructed so as to overflow when the water was more than six feet high, that its onward flow in times of high water might not be hurtfully obstructed. It is estimated that one million of dollars would build all of these dykes, and a fair depth of water to the sea be thus forever guaranteed to the river marine of the Mississippi Valley. We regard this as among the most important measures meriting the attention of our next Congress, and urge our merchants and steam-boat men to prepare petitions at once praying for such an appropriation.

RELIEF FOR THE WEST.

Subscriptions Still Pouring in—Expression of Gratitude to European Cities—Further List of Subscriptions.

Contributions in aid of the sufferers by the fire in the West come in slowly. Reports from Chicago are to the effect that business is being resumed, buildings are going up, and there is employment for all who are willing to work. There are still many hundreds of homeless families, but it is believed that none are suffering for want of the necessaries of life. The banks are doing business as usual, and there is no monetary distress in the city. From Wisconsin and Michigan the intelligence is received that the effect of the disaster has been somewhat exaggerated, though there is still a great deal of suffering among the inhabitants of the desolated region. Mr. VAN SCHAICK, of Broad-street, has been selected to receive subscriptions for the relief of the residents of Holland, Mich.

The Chairman and Treasurer of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have by telegraphic message to several European cities expressed the gratitude of the American people for the contributions received from those cities for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

Gov. BALDWIN, of Michigan, acknowledges the receipt of $1,325, forwarded by Mr. CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON, of No. 106 Front-street. The total amount sent by the Committee to Michigan is $3,300.

The Hamburg-American Company have, through Messrs. KUNHARDT & Co., of this City, forwarded 10,000 marks for the Chicago fund.

The employes of the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad have subscribed $3,656 64 toward the Chicago Relief fund.

The following are additional subscriptions:

AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Novelty Rubber Co.	$100	Zaldo & Co., Havana, through Moses Taylor & Co.	$1,000
Employes and compositors N. Y. Handels Zeitung	30	Hadden & Co.	250
C. F. Dambmann & Co.	500	Hadden & Co., for Michigan sufferers	250
Employes of W. & J. Sloane	200	James Lenox	5,000
Town of Dunfermline, Scotland, through P. Donald & Co	612	Fox & Co.	50
Kahn	[illegible]	Employes Fox & Co.	50
Empire Lodge, No. 64, I. O. O. F. for Wisconsin and Michigan, each	25	Employes of Tiffany & Co.'s Silver Factory	144
Cash from a lady	10	David Jacobus	10
Cash	2	Martin R. Rome	10
Cash	1	J. M. Jackson	5
Tribit & Hardie	100	W. Blackstone	100
Frank Green, for Wisconsin and Michigan	100	Employes North American Insurance Company, No. 192 Broadway	[illegible]
Employes P. Lorillard & Co.'s Brooklyn Factory	281	Through Rev. O. B. Frothingham	322
Employes P. Lorillard & Co.'s New-York Factory	275	Church of the Atonement	510
Employes P. Lorillard & Co.'s store	[illegible]	Chapel of the Atonement	20
Mrs. W. Lewis, Brooklyn, for Michigan and Wisconsin	5	St. Paul's Church, Pleasant Valley, N. York	7
S. N. Castle, for Michigan and Wisconsin	50	Miss O'Hills Assing, for Michigan and Wisconsin	10
Reformed Dutch Ch., Hopewell, Dutchess County, N. Y.	[illegible]	J. M. Hart, Michigan and Wisconsin	5
Cash	1	Hamburg Relief Committee, thro' Kunhardt & Co.	2,000
Church of the Redeemer, Rev. J. W. Shackelton	55	Wm. E. Dodge, thro' Phelps, Dodge & Co.	10,000
		Holmes, Booth & Haydens' additional to amounts contributed in Boston & Waterbury	200

Total	$[illegible]
Previously reported	[illegible]
Grand total by the Chamber of Commerce	$[illegible]

RECEIVED AT THE TIMES OFFICE.

For Chicago.	
R. E. S.	[illegible]
I.	[illegible]
C. H. Briggs	[illegible]
Mechanic, one day's pay	[illegible]
Previously acknowledged	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
For Wisconsin.	
Mrs. Catharine Bradford	[illegible]
Washington-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn	[illegible]
Previously acknowledged	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
For Michigan.	
R. W. B.	[illegible]
Catharine Bradford	[illegible]
Previously acknowledged	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Leggett & Stormes, (for Chicago,)	[illegible]
Employes of Astor House, (for Wisconsin,)	[illegible]
Employes of St. Nicholas Hotel, (for Wisconsin,) two boxes of clothing.	

In consequence of the late fire in Chicago, nearly one-half the medical men of that city, with their families, have been reduced from comfort and affluence to destitution, and that matter having been brought to the attention of their brethren throughout the Union, committees for the raising of subscriptions have been appointed. At his lecture yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Prof. F. H. HAMILTON, Chairman of the New-York Committee, represented the matter to the class, and a hat having been passed round, $117 75 were immediately contributed. Many of the gentlemen have expressed a wish to give more largely, and an organized collection having been entered upon, a larger sum will doubtless be handed in.

J. WOOLSEY, of Astoria, has given $2,000 toward aiding the Chicago sufferers. A large box containing blankets and clothing, the contributions of thirty-four residents, was yesterday forwarded by Mr. H. C. JOHNSON.

The Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey acknowledges the receipt of $[illegible] for the Chicago fund, in addition to $1,050 75 previously reported.

Aid for Wisconsin and Michigan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell me (and others who may be glad of the same information) through what channel contributions may be forwarded for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible fires in Wisconsin and Michigan? My own contribution can be but small, but it will help to swell the aggregate. There should be a general committee for the reception and forwarding of contributions. If such a one has been already formed, the fact has not been sufficiently advertised. Mr. FIELD's offer in behalf of the people of Manistee, Mich., does not meet the want, because partial in its operation. Respectfully yours,

MRS. K.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1871.

[The Treasurer of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been authorized to receive and disburse contributions for the relief of the sufferers referred to. Money can also be sent to Hon. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Governor of Wisconsin, Green Bay, in that State.]

Mr. A. T. Stewart and the Chicago Sufferers.

The following letter from Mr. A. T. STEWART, with regard to the distribution of the $50,000 appropriated by him for the aid of the Chicago sufferers, will be read with interest:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1871.

John V. Farwell, Esq., Chicago, Ill.:

MY DEAR SIR: Last evening I sent a telegram to Hon. R. B. MASON, Mayor of your city, authorizing him to draw on me for $50,000 to be distributed by him, in conjunction with yourself and Messrs. FIELD & LEITER, among those needy sufferers by the late calamitous fire which has visited you, whom you may regard as worthy of being aided in their misfortunes.

I know it is a liberty I am taking to ask you to devote a portion of your time to this work, employed as you must be, with your own business affairs; yet I feel assured that you will derive a pleasure in having it in your power to aid in alleviating the distress of those among you whom you know to be worthy, and in need of assistance.

It is my special wish that this sum shall be mainly devoted to the aiding of women who are dependent for support upon their own exertions, and the widows and children without means or protectors to provide for them.

For yourself, accept my very warmest expressions of sympathy, confident that your well-known energy and business integrity will shortly enable you to surmount the great misfortune which has befallen you.

Sincerely your friend, ALEX. T. STEWART.

Destitution in Northern Wisconsin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me the use of your columns to say that I have today received the following telegram from the Governor of Wisconsin:

"The needs of the sufferers by Wisconsin fires are very great; thousands are utterly destitute, and must be assisted for many months. Will not New-York City share with them?"

After the sublime alacrity with which all classes have rushed to the aid of the profoundly-stricken City of Chicago, it is doubly painful to have to come so soon with another appeal to the public beneficence. The character and extent of the devastation in Northern Wisconsin are sufficiently and lamentably attested by the fact that over a thousand of the inhabitants have perished. The country is comparatively non-agricultural, and local supplies are not easily obtained.

While Wisconsin is at work to succor her people, [illegible] look of confidence to the charitable of this City and elsewhere for aid and co-operation. Contributions may be sent direct to his Excellency Gov. FAIRCHILD, Madison, Wis., or to myself at the Hoffman House, in this City.

ALEX. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 20, 1871.

Chicago Relief Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been suggested by a gentleman who has contributed from his household goods to the relief of the Chicago sufferers that there are many having goods stored in warehouses who, if their attention is called to the fact, will contribute from their store of bedding, &c., to a noble charity, and with little loss to themselves, as the ravages of time and vermin are daily decreasing their value. By noticing this in your paper you will confer a favor on the sufferers West. With respect,

MRS. W. C. PECKHAM,
Of Committee at No. 828 Broadway.

FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 20, 1871.

The Reported Executions in Chicago.

Quoting a published statement that careful investigation in Chicago has resulted in the official announcement that no buildings were known to have been set on fire, no incendiaries were shot, and none hanged, the Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* of Thursday says:

"This is drawing it too closely. Gen. SHERIDAN, who is presumed to have furnished the 'official report' referred to, says 'none were shot by his orders, and that the stories of executed incendiaries are grossly exaggerated.' This may be all true, but we had the evidence of our own eyes that at least two were both shot and hung, one being suspended from a lamp-post by a telegraph wire. Whether they were incendiaries or not is another matter; in fact, it was told us that they were killed for robbing burning buildings."

Gen. J. A. HALL, a prominent and trustworthy citizen of Maine, who was in Chicago at the time of the fire, said in an interesting description of the fearful scenes, which he gave the Boston *Journal*, that he saw one man, supposed to be an incendiary, hanged by the mob and another beaten to death with clubs and stones.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In Bankruptcy.—Held by Blatchford, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

INVOLUNTARY CASES.

Nos.
3104—Chambers et al. vs. N. S. Bunting Oil Co.
3148—Kernochan vs. Buell.
3181—Wright vs. Murphy.
3182—Bird vs. Clark.
3166—Nicholas vs. Hayes.
3145—Bridgeport Brass Co. vs. [illegible]
3167—Hall et al. vs. Stemmeyer.
3180—[illegible] vs. Finckney et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 20.

By Judge Ingraham.

In re. application of Aaron Hardman; application denied.

In the matter of the application of George Brettel et al.; application granted.

Van Saun vs. Farley et al.; motion granted for November term.

Cummington et al. vs. Godfrey; motion granted.

Mathews vs. Jones; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., in opening One Hundred and Fortieth-street; reference confirmed.

Charles H. Macher vs. Edward Inness et al.; order granted.

Charles Wall et al. vs. V. & C. Ellis et al.; reference ordered.

By Judge Sutherland.

M. J. Fassen vs. Charles O. Hulbard; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 20.

By Judge Jones.

Francis Struppen vs. Edward Harman et al.; motion denied.

Caroline Schetzlein vs. Barbara Swab et al.; F. Lombardo vs. W. W. Park et al.; Austin Frimberg vs. H. Brainerd; Edward Baker vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company; orders granted.

Rebecca Hunter vs. J. P. C. Pichardi; motion granted.

Catharine Harding vs. John Smith; Martin Barker vs. James Savage; orders granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 155.—*The United States vs. Joseph S. Mays, Administrator of Sarah Alexander.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The petition in this case asked for the arrears of pension alleged to be due Mrs. Alexander, the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, (the marriage taking place after 1800,) from the 4th of March, 1848, under the act of February, 1848. The Court below found the claim valid, and that the pension due had been paid only since the date of the act of 18[illegible], whereas, as a matter of law, the intestate was entitled to the pension from the 4th of March, 1848. The Government appeal, contending that the Court of Claims has no jurisdiction of the claim for a pension under the laws of the United States; that in the absence of any allegation and proof that Mrs. Alexander left children, any claim for a pension died with her, and that under a proper construction of the act of 18[illegible] persons granted a pension under it were entitled to one only from the date of the act. The appellee insists upon the construction of the law adopted by the Court below.

B. H. Bristow and C. H. Hill for the Government; John A. Wild for the claim.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

DISCIPLINE AT LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

Judge BENEDICT sat in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, for the disposal of criminal business, but no case on the calendar was ready for trial. While calling over the calendar, it was stated, in reference to a man named [illegible], who is now serving a term of imprisonment in Ludlow-street Jail, that, while actually in confinement, a charge of dealing in counterfeit currency has been preferred against him. The Judge remarked that, if this statement were true, it would be advisable to remove prisoners committed from the Federal Courts to some other place of punishment, and he also remarked that Ludlow-street Jail, as an institution, was fulfilling a purpose quite opposed to the one for which it was originally intended.

Before Judge Woodruff.

MOTION FOR REVERSAL OF THE DECISION DECLARING THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD BANKRUPT.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, Mr. Clarence A. Seward moved for a reversal of a decision of the District Court adjudicating the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company a bankrupt. The case was tried during the last term of the Court, when an appeal was immediately taken, and a stay of proceedings was granted by Judge Blatchford pending its determination. The grounds upon which Mr. Seward based his application are: That the Court had no jurisdiction over the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company. The fact that this Company was chartered under the laws of Alabama appears from the petition filed in the case, from the moving papers, and from the plea of jurisdiction filed by the Company. A corporation can have no legal being or existence extra-territorial where the law creating it has no operation or force. Case still on.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

VIOLATION OF THE PASSENGER ACT.

The United States vs. The propeller Thomas Swan.—This was an action instituted by the Government of the United States against the owners of the propeller *Thomas Swan* for the recovery of a penalty in having carried passengers, their vessel not being registered for passenger traffic. It appears that the vessel had been chartered to carry coal from New-York to New-London, and on her arrival there was again chartered to take a cargo to another place. The steamer *City of New-York* came alongside the propeller and placed on board of her a turbulent body of roughs, who desired to proceed to Mystic Island to witness the prize-fight between Collins and Edwards. Under the threats of these ruffians, the Captain of the propeller was obliged to yield, and he now pleaded that the service he rendered on the occasion was extorted from him by force, and that his vessel was altogether unsuited for passengers. The argument in the case having concluded, the Court took the papers, and reserved its decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 20.

Before Judge Barnard.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Anthony Ruppaner vs. Austin Flint et al.—The *Comitia Minora* of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, exclusive of Dr. Sayre, have recently had under examination charges made by the latter affecting the professional conduct of the plaintiff. It was claimed by Dr. Sayre that plaintiff, in a recent article, published in the *Medical Journal*, took the credit of an operation performed by him (Dr. Sayre.)

On affidavits setting forth that no decision had been rendered, but Dr. Sayre was prejudiced against him; that Sayre had stated that he controlled the *Comitia*, and would have him (plaintiff) excluded from the Society; that the facts did not disclose any unprofessional conduct, and that he is in danger of being injured in his professional reputation beyond remedy; the plaintiff asks for an injunction restraining the *Comitia* from publishing its decision.

S. G. Courtney and Ex-Judge Porter for plaintiff; John H. Anthon for defendants.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—*Scribner's Magazine* for November is one of unusual excellence, not only from the pleasing diversity of the subjects treated, but also from the rare merit of several of the articles. There have been few contributions to periodical literature published lately, which will bear comparison in intensity of interest with one called "Thirty-seven Days of Peril," by Truman C. Everts, with which this magazine opens. Mr. Everts formed one of an exploring party to the Upper Yellowstone River, in Montana, and the theme for the story is found in his terrible experience while lost in that region. He describes with vivid effect the curious mental hallucinations he suffered from during the time, which, had they occurred a few hundred years ago, would certainly have been credited to some miraculous agency. What adds still more to this strange phenomenon is, that Mr. Everts' case is not a solitary one, much the same fate having befallen several other adventurers in what are called the "Bad Lands," thus almost leading one to think that they well deserve the mysterious reputation which the Indians have accorded to them. "Not a Pleasant Story," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, is at least very pleasantly told. A condensation of Dr. Wood's book on *Insects at Home* is given with illustrations, and a very complete description of the improvements now being made at the Hell Gate is contributed by James Richardson. Mr. William C. Conant is the author of a very thoroughly written paper on "The Right Not to Vote," which will continue through several numbers. A new serial story, "The Two Mrs. Scudamores," by Mrs. Oliphant, is begun, and "Wilfrid Cumbermede" continues with unabated vigor. The poetry, with the exception of a few lines by H. H. (Helen Hunt,) is not of a very high order, even though it includes a poem by our latest poet, Joaquin Miller. The illustrations to this excellent magazine are among the best in periodical literature, and a very noticeable improvement has been made both in its arrangement and typographical character.

—*The Galaxy* deserves considerable credit for the enterprise it has displayed in procuring articles on subjects connected with the war of the rebellion, which, though of national importance, have not yet been deemed sufficiently historical to be made public. The present number contains one on the origin of the expedition to New-Orleans, and the circumstances which led to the appointment of Admiral Farragut as commander of it, by Gideon Welles. The account is exceedingly interesting, as it shows, even after making due allowance for a certain degree of egotism—possibly justifiable—on the part of the writer, that the efficiency of the Navy Department at that time, both in organization and execution, was greater than has been generally supposed. The article forms a link in a long chain of events, occurring during that period, but now for the first time coming to light, which have been shrouded in a mystery strangely inconsistent with the ordinary course of American public affairs. As a fitting companion to this, the same number also contains the personal reminiscences of Gen. Robert E. Lee at the commencement of the war, in reference to its duration and magnitude. There is also a capital criticism on the poetry of Bret Harte and John Hay, which embodies impressions that almost every thinking man must recognize as having been vaguely suggested to him by reading the works of these two gentlemen, but which have never before been clearly stated. Camp Barrow contributes an able and interesting article on "Popular Fallacies," and Henry James, Jr., under the title of "Master Eustace," a somewhat overdrawn tale on a particularly unhappy subject. Anthony Trollope's story, "The Eustace Diamonds," is fast developing into one of the best novels he has ever written. The remainder of the magazine is made up of a variety of matter, to all of which average praise can at least be given.

—*The Atlantic* for November contains an ingeniously-written article by Edmund C. Stedman, showing the immense influence the study of the works of Theocritus has had on the writings of Tennyson. While admitting with gratitude the debt that modern literature owes to the Hellenic writers, it is nevertheless a little annoying to find by the close comparison which Mr. Stedman institutes, that even in sentiment and language, if Tennyson has not borrowed from Theocritus, the latter must singularly have anticipated him, for their similarity cannot but be acknowledged. The "Bedlams of Stamboul," by Dr. Goodell, contains an unusual amount of interesting information relative to the places of Eastern insanity, and also to life and thought in the Levant. There are five serials, which would be rather too many for an issue of eleven articles if they were not all so exceptionally good; but though objecting to the number, we could not well determine which we should care to lose. Among them, the "Wayside Pikes," the latest of Clarence King's California sketches, though hardly equal in some respects to several that have previously appeared, is still exceedingly entertaining. There are three poems, none of which surpass an oft-attained standard, though if preference were to be made, it would probably be in favor of the "New Light," by Celia Thaxter.

—*Harper's Magazine* is full of variety and attraction. The opening sketch is by M. D. Conway, on "Edouard Frère and Sympathetic Art in France." This subject is one of peculiar interest, owing to the fact that it is the feature in art, the neglect of which is so strongly condemned by Mr. Ruskin. Mrs. Conant gives a synopsis of Canon Kingsley's "Christmas in the West Indies," with illustrations taken from that work. "Johnny Appleseed," by W. D. Haley, is a very entertaining account of a religious enthusiast who lived in the thinly-settled parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania during the war of 1812. "Why Muggins was Kept," by Julian Hawthorne, a son of the celebrated novelist, is a very well-told story. The serials are "The American Baron" and "Anne Furness," the latter of which is brought to a conclusion, thus ending one of the most perfectly delineated stories that has appeared during the year. John G. Saxe has a short poem, and there are also a number of selections from the poems of Dr. Channing. Taken altogether, the magazine is a very readable one.

—The *New-Englander for October* has an exhaustive review of the poetical works of Wm. Morris, by Robert K. Weeks; an article on the "Ground of Confidence in Inductive Reasoning," by Rev. G. F. Wright, and one on "Railways and the State," by Prof. Leonard Bacon, all of which are of great merit. Prof. Dwight concludes with this number the series of papers he has been writing on the future of Yale as a University.

—*The Catholic World* contains a number of highly interesting articles, some original, and others taken from foreign periodicals. The "Döllinger Scandal," from the *Historisch-Politische Blaetter*, gives a very clear statement of the matter from an Ultramontane point of view. It would seem from this account that Döllinger had been virtually a Protestant since the year 1860.

—The two leading articles in *Lippincott's* are "Corn, Cotton and Currency," by Amasa Walker, and the "Internationale." The first of these sets forth very clearly the urgent reasons why specie payment should be resumed, and the manner in which it might easily be accomplished. The latter gives the most complete description that we have yet seen of the origin and purpose of that great social and political organization. There is a graphic sketch, by Edward Whymper, of another of his unsuccessful attempts to ascend the Matterhorn. The remainder of the magazine contains nothing of very marked interest.

—*Old and New* is overloaded with "solid" matter; and though the enlivening efforts of Dr. E. E. Hale are noticeable from the admirable preface onward, they are hardly sufficient to counteract the prevailing sombreness of the other writers. The subjects are good ones, and the manner in which they are treated is uniformly excellent; but there is a lack of diversity, which, in popular esteem, will have a tendency to make them dry reading. "The Modern English Novel," by Dr. Bellows, and "The Dangers of Discovery," by D. A. Wasson, are, perhaps, the ablest articles.

—*Our Young Folks* for November adds three more chapters to Mr. Trowbridge's account of "Jack Hazard and his Fortunes," which will be eagerly read by those who have been kept in suspense for a month by that very entertaining writer. The second part of "Light and Shadow," by Susan Nichols Carter, contains a vast amount of information, which is set forth, in an enticing manner, a statement that might, with equal truthfulness, be made of almost every article in the magazine.

—*Wood's Household Magazine* presents an unusual variety and excellence of contents. A glance down the list of authors shows the names of Mrs. Stowe, John G. Saxe, Theodore Tilton, Horace Greeley, Gail Hamilton, James Parton and Dio Lewis among the contributors to this month's number. The articles are short, piquant, and of such unquestioned excellence that this little periodical ought to be both familiar and welcome in very many households. Issued at one-fourth the price of the larger monthlies, *Wood's* is a marvel of cheapness and first-class quality combined.

—*The New Era*, a monthly organ of "humanity, Judaism and literature," begins its second volume in a somewhat improved dress, and with a very creditable standard of literary excellence. Among the papers will be found a seasonable and thoughtful essay upon "The Working Class," defining, in very judicious language, the preliminaries needful to its future progress and elevation. The serial story of "Babette" has all its old sparkle and quaintness, and the number altogether is a very interesting one.

THE HALSTED MURDER.

George Botts Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree—He is Remanded for Sentence.

The trial of George Botts for the murder of "Pet" Halsted, at Newark, on the 21 of July last, was brought to a close yesterday. After opening of the Court the crowd immediately filled the room, until scarcely standing space was left. The interest which has all the time been felt in the case grew more intense as it approached a close. Botts sat, as usual, behind his counsel, and his brothers and sister sat by his side. The prisoner throughout the case showed a deep interest in the proceedings, always looking intently at witnesses, counsel, or whoever chanced at the time to occupy the attention of the Court. At the same time, from anything one might observe in his face or actions, his interest might have been simply that of a looker on. He never displayed any emotion, and no expression save that of attention could be observed. Possibly, as the case came gradually to a conclusion yesterday, and he saw how his chances were narrowing, the expression of attention grew a shade deeper, but not noticeably so.

Mr. Titsworth, the Prosecuting Attorney, commenced the summing up for the State. He said the plea of insanity was worthless. Jealousy and revenge were, too apparently, the motives leading to the commission of the crime.

The Judge concluded his charge, which was an exceptionally clear and able one, shortly after 1 o'clock, and the case was immediately given to the Jury.

The Jury was out about three hours and a half. After they returned with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner was deeply affected by the announcement of the verdict, and the members of his family who were with him wept when the foreman of the Jury made the announcement. He was remanded to the County Jail to await sentence.

Regulations of the New Storm Signals.

The chief of the signal service calls attention to the following regulations relative to the new storm signals to be displayed from the observatory, No. 120 Broadway, on and after Monday next. The cautionary signal of the signal service of the United States Army—a red flag with a black square in the centre by day, and a red light by night—displayed at the office of the observer, and other prominent places throughout any city, signifies:

First—That from the information had at the Central Office in Washington, a probability of stormy or dangerous weather has been deduced for the port or place at which the cautionary signal is displayed, or in that vicinity.

Second—That the danger appears to be so great as to demand precaution on the part of navigators and others interested, such as an examination of vessels or other structures endangered by a storm—the inspection of spars, rigging, &c., and general preparation for rough weather.

Third—It calls for frequent examinations of local barometers, and other instruments by ship Captains, or others interested, and the study of local signs of the weather, as clouds, &c., &c. By this means those who are thereby may often be confirmed as to the need of the precaution, to which the cautionary signal calls attention, or may determine that the danger is over-estimated or not.

From and after Monday, the 23d inst., orders to display cautionary signals will be issued from the office in Washington whenever they are considered necessary. These orders will be sent, at such hours as the necessity of the case may demand, to the observers at any of the following stations:

Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cape May, Charleston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Galveston, Grand Haven, Jacksonville, Key West, Milwaukee, Mobile, New-London, New-Orleans, New-York, Norfolk, Oswego, Portland, San Francisco, Savannah, Toledo and Wilmington.

To each synopsis of the weather report furnished to the Press will be added the names of stations at which warnings have been ordered up or down.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 20.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..115¾	10 Bank of America..146
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '62..114	120 Merch. Bank......113
5,000 do......114	50 Del. & Hud. Canal..118
21,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n.112	100 Md. Coal Co.......23½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67..112¾	[illegible]
5,000 do......112¾	100 Mar. Mining Co.... 1
[illegible]	100 West. U. Tel. [illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68..114	200 do.... [illegible]
[illegible]	200 do.... [illegible]
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..110¾	200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 44¾
[illegible] Va. 6s, Cons.... [illegible]	100 do....bet. call. 44
25,000 do.... [illegible]	200 do.... [illegible]
10,000 do.... [illegible]	200 do.... [illegible]
[illegible] N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax. 18	200 do.... [illegible]
[illegible] S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. [illegible]	100 do.......c. 43¾
[illegible]	100 C. Coal of Md. b. 3. 30½
[illegible]	100 Wells-Fargo Exp. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Am. M. U. Exp.... 52¾
[illegible]	100 U. S. Exp. [illegible]
[illegible]	200 N. Y. C. & H. R. b.c. 97¾
[illegible]	200 do.... 97¾
[illegible] Mo. 6s.... [illegible]	400 do.... [illegible]
3,000 N. C. 6s, old bs. 38	200 do.... [illegible]
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bty Loan.. [illegible]	100 do.... [illegible]
[illegible] Erie 4th.... [illegible]	300 Erie.... [illegible]
[illegible]	100 do.... [illegible]
[illegible]	7700 Harlem.... [illegible]
[illegible] Chi. B. & Q. 8s.110¾	2000 do.... 122
[illegible] Cen. Pac. G. bs.100¾	500 do.... 121¾
[illegible] Un. Pac. 1st.... [illegible]	400 Reading..bet. call.107
[illegible] do.... [illegible]	100 L. S. & Mich. So.. 95¾
[illegible] do.... [illegible]	300 Chi. & N. W.... [illegible]
[illegible] do.... [illegible]	300 do.....bet. call. 58¾
[illegible] U. P. L. G. bs. 71¾	300 Chi. & N.W. Pf.b.3.. [illegible]
[illegible] U. Pac. Inc. bs. 72¾	1000 Clev. & Pitts. b. c. 110
[illegible] Alt. & T. H. 1st.. [illegible]	600 Union Pac.... [illegible]
[illegible] H. & St. Jo. C. bs. [illegible]	200 do...bet. call. at. 23¼
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.. 91½	100 N. J. Cen.... [illegible]
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.. 80	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 74
1,000 Han. & St. Jo. 1st.. [illegible]	300 Del., Lack. & W.... 104¼
3,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.. 88	200 Morris & Essex.... 90¾
3,000 N. J. Cen. 1st.. 101¾	10 N. Y. & N. H.... 142
3,000 do.... 101	100 New-Jersey.... [illegible]
1,000 C. & Alt. Inc. bs. 96	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.. [illegible]
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.. 88¾	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.. c. 18¾
4,000 do.... 88	200 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 54¾
10,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st.. 82	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 82¾
30 Mech. Bank.... 132	18 Chi., Bur. & Q.... 125
200 Fourth Nat. Bank.107	

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. 115¾	50 West. Union Tel... 58¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 114¾	300 do....bet. call. 57¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.. [illegible]	10 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 96¾
c30 .....112¾	20 do.... 97¾
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65... [illegible]	200 do....bet. call. 97¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.. 112¾	100 Erie......bet. call. 27¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.. 112¾	200 Reading.... 106¾
10,000 do.....c.112¾	200 L. S. & M. So.. b. c. 95
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.. [illegible]	100 do.... 95¾
c30 .....112¾	100 Union Pacific.... 22
21,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.. 112¾	100 do.... 22
20,000 do.....112¾	100 Chi. & N. W.. b. c. 55¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, currency.110¾	200 do.... 55¾
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 38	200 do.... 55¾
5,000 do.... 41¾	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 87
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. B.... 86¾	100 do....bet. call. 88
1,000 Mich. C. 1st. s. f. c.114¾	300 N. Jersey Central.104¾
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 84¾	12 do.... 104¾
3,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. B. 71¾	100 Chi. & Rock I.... 97¾
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.. 100¾	500 Mil. & St. Paul.... 54
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.... 88	200 do.....c. 54
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.. 98¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... c. 73¾
200 Cons. Coal of Md.. 30	400 do.... 73¾
100 Canton Co.... b. c. 67¾	20 Tol., W. & W.... 54¾
200 Pacific Mail.... 43¾	20 Del., Lack. & W.... 104¾
200 do...bet. call. 42¾	100 H. & St. Jo.... 36
100 do.....b3. 42¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 86
100 do.... 42¾	24 Morris & Essex.... 91
20 Phila., F. W. & C., g. 98	100 Col., C. & I. C.... 18¾

FRIDAY, Oct. 20—P. M.

The improvement in Stock and Money affairs in Wall-street, noticed in our report of Thursday night, continued today, and at the close of business the rates for Money are called 7 ₩ cent. per annum Currency Interest on Stock collateral. And the New-York and Western Railroads are marked 1@3 ₩ cent. better than yesterday's average sales. There was quite a *Bullish* feeling in the hall of the Exchange after the Second Board, as well as a demand for Stocks to cover outstanding *Bearish* contracts. Between the two, the market showed much strength, and the rumor prevailed that several prominent, as well as successful, speculators, who realized handsome profits on the panic of last week, have within a day or two became heavy buyers for a rise.

The sales of Gold ran down to 112 ₩ cent. in the forenoon, but on the appearance of an active demand for Exchange at 108⅜@108⅜ ₩ cent., the sales returned to 112⅝@112⅝ ₩ cent. The Exchange market at the close of business for Saturday's steamer was strong at 108⅜@108⅜ ₩ cent. for 60 days London.

In the Public Funds there was a pretty active business in the 5-20s of 1867, and the general list was steady at 4 o'clock.

The Southern State Bonds continue weak on South Carolinas, which sold below 40 ₩ cent. The Virginias and Tennessees are quiet. For the Union Pacific Bonds of all classes, there was a better demand at a partial improvement in prices, and the Common Stock advanced from 21 to 23 ₩ cent. Reading Stock has been made scarcer, for delivery, than Money since yesterday morning, and an old firm in the Street is credited with a very successful *Bull* turn on the Stock, after having been caught with 20,000 shares, by the failure of some of the Philadelphia Brokers to take up their time contracts at high prices. Report is that they made *pro forma* settlements with these parties, and then in the neighborhood of par bought largely, adding to if not doubling their involuntary holding. The Cash Stock sold late last night as high as 108 ₩ cent. and today at 107¾@106⅞@107@107¾ ₩ cent. The North-west Stocks of both classes are firm today, and the Common Stock seemed to have a new lease upon an active market, to which it has been a comparative stranger for some weeks past. The Lake Shore, Western Telegraph and Ohio and Mississippi, all victims to the panic at the rate of 12@15 ₩ cent., were also in good demand at advancing rates, while the Vanderbilt Stock and Scrip were strong at the close of the day.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING PRICES—OCT. 20.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114	114
United States 5-20s of 1867	112¾	112¾
American Gold	112⅝	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	96¾	97¾
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	81½	82½
Reading	106½	107¾
Chicago and Rock Island	96¾	98¾
North-west Common	55½	58⅞
North-west Preferred	86	87¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	44¾
St. Paul Preferred	74	74¾
St. Paul Common	53½	55
Lake Shore	93½	95½
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾	37¾
Toledo and Wabash	55¾	58¾
Western Telegraph	55¾	57¾
Erie	27½	27½
Union Pacific	21½	23½

The prices for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of the day, were as follows:

6 ₩ ct. reg. '81....114¾	5-20 coup. n. 1, '65....112¾
6 ₩ ct. coup. '81....115¾	5-20 coup. '67....112¾
5-20 reg., '62....110	5-20 coup., '67....112¾
5-20 coup., '62....114	5-20 coup., '68....112¾
5-20 reg., '64....110	5-20 coup., '68....112¾
5-20 coup., '64....114¼	10-40 reg....108
5-20 reg., '65....110	10-40 coup....108¼
5-20 coup., '65....114¼	6s, currency....110¾
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65....112¾	

The latest bids for the Miscellaneous Shares were as follows:

Del. and Hud. Canal..118	Mar. Mining Co. Pf.. 1½
Maryland Coal Co.... 23	Mar. Min. Co. Tr. Cfs. 30
American Coal.... 40	Adams Express.... 81¼
Canton Co. Baltimore 67¾	Wells-Fargo Express.. 50¾
Con. Coal of Md.... 29½	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip. 2
West. Union Tel.... 58¾	Am. Mer. Union Ex.. 52¾
Quick. Mining Co.... 16	United States Ex.... 52
Quick. Mining Co. Pf.. 21	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.. 44¾
Mariposa Mining Co.. 1	

The following were the bids today for City Bank Shares:

Manhattan....150	East River....110
Mechanics....130	Shoe and Leather....155½
Phenix....107	Continental....85
Gallatin National....122	N. Y. Nat. Exchange.100
Merchants' Exchange.. 94	Central National....108
Commerce....110	Fourth National....106
Mercantile.... [illegible]	Ninth National....117
Bank of the Republic.112	

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20.

Gold receipts	$716,359 99
Gold payments	2,004,004 66
Gold balance	80,708,798 01
Currency receipts	2,545,258 36
Currency payments	404,115 13
Currency balance	7,234,783 62
Customs	341,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	99	99¾
Camden and Amboy	123½	125
Pennsylvania Central	59¾	59¾
Reading	106¾	107
Lehigh Valley	58	58½
Catawissa Preferred	45	46¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23¾	23¾
Northern Central	[illegible]	39
Lehigh Navigation	34	34½
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¾	89

The sales of the 10,000 shares Harlem Stock (New Capital) advertised by Mr. Vanderbilt, for this day, appear among the transactions at the First Board at 121¼@122@122¼ ₩ cent. Several new parties are reported to have taken the bulk of the Stock.

A Stock Exchange canard, to the effect that the Chicago Banks had broken down this morning was promptly set at rest by telegrams from the highest banking authority at Chicago, to the effect that the deposits are on the increase; that the Banks are supplied with more Currency than they require, and that Greenbacks are now being returned to New-York.

It is announced today that the Pacific Insurance Company of San Francisco, with an Agency in this city, has resumed business with full capital, after a suspense of a few days, to ascertain the losses of the Company at Chicago.

The Lake Shore Road earned in the

Second week October	$292,042
Same week 1870	287,635
Increase	$4,407

This being the week of the great fire at Chicago, the return may be regarded as decidedly favorable. In the third week the first day's earnings (Monday, Oct. 16,) were $57,000, comparing with $44,000 same day last year. Since Jan. 1, the traffic of the Road has been:

Jan. 1 to Oct. 16	$11,286,169
Jan. 1 to Oct. 16, 1870	10,213,494
Increase	$1,072,675

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned

Second week October	$172,487
Same week 1870	156,970
Increase	$15,478

The Atlantic and Pacific Road (unfinished) earned in

August, 1871	$100,128
At an expense of	54,463
Net in August	[illegible]
September, 1871	$122,183
At an expense of	[illegible]
Net for September	[illegible]

Land sales in September, $36,174, at an average of $7 70 per acre.

The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad earned in the

Second week of October	$40,121
Same week 1870	20,234
Increase	[illegible]
Jan. 1 to Oct. 1	1,326,987
Same period 1870	1,048,267
Increase	[illegible]

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,701,907; amount marketed, $1,804,567.

The earnings of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, for the week ending Oct. 8, were $25,[illegible] 76, of which $17,563 27 was from freights.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100, can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons on, or can be registered with the coupons off, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 3 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

GOLD BONDS.

THE DEMAND FOR

7.30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds

has been daily increasing, and holders of FIVE-TWENTIES continue to manifest the fullest confidence in

NORTHERN PACIFIC SEVEN-THIRTIES

by the exchange of large amounts of Governments, called in for redemption, into these securities.

JAY COOKE & CO., NO. 20 WALL-ST.

☞ THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS may now be obtained from the undersigned, and from banks and bankers throughout the country, at NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

They are secured by a mortgage on ninety-one miles of *completed* road connecting the cities of Peoria and Rock Island, and having a navigable river at each end. The road forms a part of a short through route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Roads, and its net earnings are largely in excess of the interest on the total issue of bonds, which is about $16,500 per mile. The business offered is sufficient to pay a large dividend on the capital stock, making the bonds absolutely safe, and a very desirable investment.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, containing full particulars, by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ MISSOURI, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—This road runs between the Hannibal and St Jo Railroad and the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, and will be a rival of these roads and of the Rock Island and North-western Railroads. It passes through a tier of counties west of the Mississippi, whose statistics promise a larger business than some of the above-mentioned roads enjoy. All the said river enterprises are profitable and successful to an eminent degree. It is pushing forward with rapidity, has much road finished, and presents a solid security for the present issue of bonds.

We offer them at 90 and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., NO. 9 WALL-ST., RECOMMEND THE BONDS OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD IN EXCHANGE FOR 5-20S. THE INVESTOR ADDS 3 PER CENT. TO HIS CAPITAL AND 4⅞ TO HIS INCOME.

☞ JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, 7 PER CENT. BONDS. For sale by W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold sinking Fund Bonds for sale at [illegible] and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 20, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	16	Hides, bales	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	3,800	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, cakes	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	15,880	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	77,324	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	106,031	Lard-oil, bbls.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Flax-seed, bags	125	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	463	Spelter, slabs	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
B. W. Flour, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, cases	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hides, No.	3,740		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, have been as follows:

By the steamer [illegible], for Liverpool—[illegible] boxes Clocks, 25,019 bushels Wheat, 15 tcs. Salmon, [illegible] Sugar, 480 boxes Bacon, [illegible] Hams, 30 bbls. Binders, 3,600 bales Cotton, 200 boxes Cheese, 45 tcs. Lard, [illegible] Apples, Butter, [illegible] Seal Skins.

By the brig [illegible], for Liverpool—[illegible] Refined Petroleum, 2,028 bbls. Naphtha.

By the ship [illegible], for Liverpool—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 7,870 bushels Corn, 924 bales Cotton.

By the ship [illegible], for London—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 618 bbls. Rosin, 117 bags Clover-seed, 4 hhds Tobacco, 75 tcs. Beef, [illegible].

By the bark *Arthur*, for Bristol—15,907 bushels Corn, [illegible] Tallow, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] Oil-cake, 1,132 bags Oil-cake.

By the bark [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] Tallow, 4 cases Oil Peppermint, 14 logs Cedar, [illegible] Mahogany, [illegible] Ashes, 200 bbls. Lard-oil, 1,250 tcs. Lard, 218 casks Whale-oil, 220 pieces [illegible], [illegible] boxes Bacon, [illegible] Staves, 7,490 bushels Wheat.

By the bark [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] 3,402 bbls. Rosin, 1,200 boxes Extract Dye-wood, [illegible] Staves, [illegible] Tallow, [illegible] Cedar.

By the bark [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] Refined Petroleum.

By the brig [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] Petroleum, 348 bushels Corn, 500 bbls. Flour, 2,070 bushels Wheat, [illegible].

By the brig *Grace Kelly*, for Cayenne—1,000 bbls. [illegible] Pork, [illegible] Kerosene, [illegible] bbls. Oil, 10 bbls. Beef, 345 pkgs. Fish, 20 boxes Crackers.

By the schooner [illegible], for Kingston—[illegible] Baskets, 28 pkgs. Furniture, [illegible] feet Lumber, [illegible].

By the brig [illegible], for Cape Haytl—[illegible] Pork, 1,000 lbs. Lard, [illegible] Butter, [illegible] Cheese, 2,500 boxes Soap, 400 bbls. Flour, 50 boxes Kerosene, 25 boxes Sugar, 10 kegs Nails, 67 bars Iron, 10 cases Paints, 24 bales Domestics, 10,000 feet Lumber.

By the bark *Don Teodoro*, for Aspinwall—[illegible] Tobacco, 30 pkgs. Hardware, [illegible] Capsules, 18 pkgs. Manufactured Iron, 24 cases [illegible] Materials, [illegible] Petroleum, [illegible] ware, 243 pkgs. Perfumery, 20 cases Spirits Turpentine, [illegible] Carriages, 9 pkgs. Codfish, 46 pkgs. Furniture, 15 cerooms [illegible], 44 Railroad Cars, 3 Locomotives.

[illegible] *Atalanta*, 106,873 gallons Refined Petroleum....[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum....By the ship *Wyoming*, for Liverpool, 200 bales Cotton, [illegible] Tallow, 1,628 bags Guano, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 916 bags Oil-cake....By the bark [illegible], for Cork and orders, [illegible] bushels Wheat....For Cork and orders, (Liverpool,) by the brig *Five Brothers*, 114,075½ gallons Refined Petroleum....By the Spanish steamship [illegible], for Liverpool, 32,705 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 281 bales Cotton, 480 bags Oil-cake, 200 boxes Cheese, 40 Car-wheels, [illegible] pkgs. Butter, 15 bales Hops, Hair, 100 tcs. Lard, 110 Rolls Leather, 173 bales Coir Rope.

ASHES—Have been in fair request at $7 [illegible] for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet at [illegible] ₩ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request, including Common Pale to North River, $5 50@$6 [illegible]; Jersey, $8 [illegible]; Croton, $12@$13 by the cargo, and Philadelphia Front at [illegible].

CANDLES—Have been selling in job lots at old figures.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate request at $1 [illegible] for Rosendale, ₩ bbl.

COAL—Has been in request at steady rates, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal, at [illegible] and House do. $18; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5 [illegible] ₩ ton for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been quiet at former figures.

COFFEE—The offerings of stock have been quite limited, and holders have been claiming a further advance of ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb. [illegible] business both here and at the outports, though there has been a good inquiry noted for desirable samples. Of the cargo of the *Alps*, sales have been made this day of [illegible] bags Rio at 17c., and 1,894 bags [illegible] at 18c.@17¾c., mostly at 16¾c.@17¾c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond, reducing the stock of these descriptions in first hands here this evening to 25,754 bags. Several resales for distribution have been made at equal to full market rates, and further sales [illegible] at the outports, chiefly at Baltimore and New-Orleans, were reported, without reliable particulars. The market closed decidedly strong, with an upward tendency. In other growths, transactions were moderate at extreme figures. We quote (more or less nominally) as follows: Java at 25c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Rio, 15¾c.@17¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@19c.; Singapore, [illegible]@23¼c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@19¼c.; Manila, 17½c.@18½c.; Mexican, 18½c.@20c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, [illegible]c., gold, ₩ lb. In the present excited state of the market, with holders measurably able to dictate terms, quotations are wholly arbitrary.

COTTON.—The demand for early delivery has been limited, and prices have further yielded ⅛c. ₩ lb., with sales reported of 4,7[illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners, 201 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery, business has been moderately active at somewhat easier prices; sales, 14,300 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for November, 100 bales at 19¾c., 600 bales at 19⅞c.; December, 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 400 bales at 19 3-16c., 400 bales at 19¼c.; January, [illegible] bales at 19¼c., [illegible] bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales at 19⅜c.; March, [illegible] bales at 19¾c.; April, 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 200 bales at 20c. And today, for October, 100 bales at 19¼c.; 100 bales at 19 1-16c., [illegible] bales at [illegible], 200 bales at 18 11-16c., 300 bales at 18¾c., 300 bales at 18 13-16c.; November, 300 bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., 1,200 bales at 19 1-16c., 2,500 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c.; November and December, 200 bales each at 19 1-16c. together; December, 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 500 bales at 19⅛c., 2,900 bales at 19 1-16c., 700 bales at 19c.; January, 300 bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19¼c.; February, 100 bales at 19⅝c.; March, 100 bales at 19⅝c.; April, 100 bales at 19¾c., free on board at Savannah; 100 bales on private terms. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales November for 500 bales January; ⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales October for 100 bales January. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: October, [illegible]; November, 19.12c.; December, 19.12c.; January, 19¼c.; February, 19⅜c.; March, 19½c.; April, 20c. The receipts at this port today were 3,800 bales, including 26 bales from Wilmington, 281 bales from Galveston, 2,011 bales from Charleston, [illegible] bales from Norfolk, [illegible] bales from Baltimore, 511 bales from rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 18,153 bales; and for the week were 83,322 bales, against 66,694 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 272,052 bales, against 301,449 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½
Low Middling	18¾	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	19⅝	19¾	19⅞	20⅛
Good Middling	20⅛	20¼	21	21⅛

Liverpool.

	Week ending Oct. 20, 1871. bales.	Week ending Oct. 21, 1870. bales.
Sales of the week	94,000	102,000
Of which exporters took	10,000	19,000
Of which speculators took	17,000	9,000
Total import of week	65,000	64,000
Of which American	11,000	24,000
Total stock	472,000	533,000
Of which American	131,000	117,000
Actual export	11,000	15,000
Amount afloat	302,000	218,000
Of which American	43,000	47,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, Oct. 20, 1870, 9⅛d.

Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Oct. 20, 1870, 16¼c.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Have been in moderate request at previous quotations.

FEATHERS—Continue quiet at unaltered rates.

FURS—Have been in fair request at full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very slow call for State and Western Flour since our last. The offerings have been fair, and prices have been weak and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,000 bbls., all told, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 [illegible]; inferior to very good Extra at $6 05@$7 15; very good to fancy at $7 15@$7 [illegible]; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 60@$7 10; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $7 [illegible]. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	[illegible]
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy, with sales since our last of 870 bbls. at $7 [illegible] for ordinary to very good, and $8 [illegible] for very good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less request at $4 [illegible]; sales, [illegible] bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet and weak at $3 50@$4 10 for White and Yellow Western; $3 [illegible] for Jersey, and $4 [illegible]@$4 [illegible] for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 330 bbls. Buckwheat Flour quiet at $3 [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—There has been a moderate call for modern varieties, which have been generally held with firmness. We quote: Layer Raisins, $2@$2 10 for old, and $2 [illegible] for new, ₩ box; Valencia Raisins, 12¾c. ₩ lb.; Currants, 7¼c.@8c., for old, and 8¾c.@[illegible] for new, ₩ lb.; Almonds, [illegible]; Figs, 16c.@20c.; Turkish Prunes, 7¾c.@8c.; Brazil Nuts, [illegible]; Dates, [illegible]; Filberts, [illegible] ₩ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8 50 ₩ case; Sardines, [illegible] ₩ quarter box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in better supply, and generally quoted 1c.@3c. ₩ bushel lower. The demand has been mainly from shippers and for Spring Wheat, the better grades of which were least depressed in price. Winter Wheat attracted but little attention, and was difficult of sale at even the reduced figures. At the close, all other than prime samples of Milwaukee Spring were quoted quite heavy and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 201,000 bushels, all told, including White Western at $1 55@$1 65; [illegible] Red and Amber Western at $1 52@$1 [illegible], chiefly at $1 54@$1 58 for Red and $1 60@$1 [illegible] for new Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Spring, $1 47@$1 51, as extremes, for poor to very choice, chiefly at $1 50@$1 [illegible] for Milwaukee, and $1 47@$1 48 for Chicago; White Genesee, $1 65@$1 68; Red and Amber do., $1 [illegible], chiefly Amber at $1 58, ₩ bushel....Corn has been rather weaker in price, under comparatively liberal offerings, and a moderate home and export inquiry, closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at 76c.@76½c., chiefly at 76c. for New Mixed Western, afloat; 76c. for do. in store; 74c. for damaged do.; 77c.@78c. for Yellow Western; and 79c.@80c. as the nominal extremes, for White Western and Southern....Rye has been dull and heavy....Barley has been fairly active, and the bet-

ter grades of Canada have been held with a fair show of confidence; sales, [illegible] bushels, mostly Canada West at $1 [illegible], including State, two and four rowed, at [illegible], and Western at [illegible]. Barley Malt inactive and unsettled. [illegible] Oats have been actively sought after, and Mixed Western, which have been in most favor, have been quoted decidedly stronger in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 100,000 bushels at 50c.@51c., closing firmly at 51½c. for New Mixed Western afloat; [illegible] for New Black, [illegible] for Western; [illegible] for ordinary to very choice New White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat.

GUNNY CLOTH AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, but steady, including Bags, 14¾c.@14¾c.; Bagging, 16c.@15¼c., in rolls and job lots; Domestic Cloth, [illegible] ₩ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at $1 [illegible] for shipping and $1 [illegible] for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw, Rye, quiet at [illegible] for the range of qualities, Sheaf and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been quiet at the rates. We quote: American at [illegible] for Undressed, and [illegible] for Dressed, ₩ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold; Manila, 11¾c., gold; Sisal, 11c.@11¾c.; Jute, [illegible], gold; Tampico Hemp, [illegible] currency, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been held with some show of firmness, but buyers have been very moderate, sellers evincing some reluctance to operate at the nominal ruling prices.

HOPS—Have been quoted quiet and firm. We quote crop of 1871 at 50c.@60c.; crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and older growths at 10c.@20c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Continue in fair request at $2 [illegible] ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been selling moderately at steady rates; Common at $1 25 and Lump at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

LEATHER—Sole has been in pretty fair demand at steady rates.

LUMBER—Has been held with a fair show of firmness. [illegible] Pine, $24@$30; White Pine Box Boards, $27@$31; [illegible] Clear Pine, $60@$70; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, [illegible]; Cherry Boards and Planks, [illegible]; Oak and Ash, $50@$60; Maple and Birch, $40@$45; Black Walnut, [illegible]; Eastern Spruce, [illegible].

METALS—Ingot Copper has been purchased to the extent of [illegible] lbs., at 23¾c.@24c. ₩ lb. The market shows steady. Iron, though not very active, has been held firmly, closing firm at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] Pig, [illegible], respectively; the latter rate for extra, and [illegible] currency; [illegible] on private terms. Lead has been steady. [illegible] Pig Lead, [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs. Spelter and Zinc quiet, at [illegible]. Tin has been quiet. [illegible] sorted Charcoal Plates on the basis of $8 67½, gold, for [illegible]; Terne, to arrive, at $8 60, gold, and 250 boxes Lamb[illegible] Coke Plates [illegible]. We quote: Ingot Copper, 23½c.@23¾c.; New Sheathing Copper, [illegible]; Yellow Metal Sheathing, [illegible]; Bolts, 34c. ₩ lb. No. 1 American Pig-Iron, $37@$38; No. 2 American [illegible]; Forge, $33@$34 50; Scotch Pig, $34 50@$39 50; English Bar, [illegible]; American Bar-Iron, refined, [illegible]; English Rails, $67@$68, gold; American, from the works, currency; Russia Sheet, 10½c.@11c., gold, ₩ lb.; Pig-Lead, $6 25@$6 50, gold, ₩ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 [illegible], gold, ₩ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $7@$11 ₩ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, [illegible]; English, [illegible], gold; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 50@$8, gold; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 [illegible]@$9; Ternes, $8 [illegible] gold. [illegible] Zinc, [illegible]; Antimony, 14½c., gold, ₩ lb.; Drop Shot at 10½c., and Buck do. at 11½c. ₩ lb., cash.

MOLASSES—Trade has been on a moderate scale; values nominally unchanged; sales, [illegible] hhds. Porto Rico at 40c.@45c., and [illegible] bbls. New-Orleans at [illegible]. We quote: [illegible] 55c. for new; Cuba, 30c.@42c., for old, and 32c.@40c. for new; English Islands, [illegible]; Porto Rico, [illegible]; New-Orleans, 35c.@85c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Business has been light in most articles in this line; prices rather weak; sales 650 bbls. Strained Rosin at $3 [illegible]; [illegible] No. 2 at $3 40@$3 85; 70 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 63c.@63½c. ₩ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 63c.@64c. Crude nominal; Rosin, $3 [illegible] ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra to pale and White, and Window Glass [illegible]; Tar, $3 50; Pitch, $4 [illegible] ₩ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in steady request and with firmness.

OILS—The business in crude, Whale and Sperm has been light, but values have been maintained. We quote: Crude Whale at 55c.@60c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, [illegible]; Crude Sperm, [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at $1 27½ [illegible]; Bleached Sperm at $1 40@$1 45; Lard-oil [illegible] reported of 400 bbls. Winter, 46 test, at 80c.; Red-oil at [illegible]; Linseed, [illegible]; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@[illegible]; Crude Seal, [illegible]; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 45c.@48c.; Yellow, [illegible]; Palm-oil, 8½c.

PETROLEUM—[illegible] quoted heavy, with sales reported of only 2,000 bbls. [illegible] stored as low as 22½c., but not confirmed. At Philadelphia the market [illegible] without important movements. Case-oil quiet and nominally unchanged. [illegible] here, and on the Creek at previous figures. The receipts at Philadelphia today were [illegible] bbls. Refined and 1,110 bbls. Crude; and for the week [illegible] bbls. Refined and [illegible] bbls. Crude. The Petroleum dealers having resolved to hold their business sessions on and after Monday next at the Produce Exchange, the managers of the latter institution have assigned to them the use of a portion of the large eastern room of the building. Several Petroleum members of the Merchants' Exchange [illegible] continue to hold the customary business sessions at the latter place [illegible] at 12 M. to 1 P. M. of each business day.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at about former figures; sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for Western Mess, $10 [illegible] for New Prime to Extra Prime, $11 50 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery a moderate inquiry has been noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $12 [illegible], seller November, seller January; and on private terms, seller December [illegible]. Cut Meats have been in moderate request at [illegible] ₩ lb. [illegible] for Shoulders, 12c.@14½c. for Smoked Hams, ₩ lb.; sales, [illegible] boxes. Bacon has been [illegible] at [illegible] prices; sales, 150 boxes. [illegible] Lard has attracted less attention, but has ruled somewhat [illegible]; sales have been reported of 1,100 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9¾c. [illegible], chiefly at 10c. for Western Steam, 9¾c. for new [illegible] for Kettle-rendered, and [illegible] for City. For forward delivery sales were reported of [illegible] Western Steam, including seller October at 10c.; seller December at [illegible]; seller January at [illegible] ₩ lb....Beef continues in light jobbing demand at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $11@$13 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been moderately sought after, within the range of from [illegible] for Prime Mess, and $22@$24 for India Mess, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams continue in very moderate request at [illegible] ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been rather more steady, at previous figures, but have been without remarkable activity. We quote:

Butter.

State firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State and River pails, good to choice, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State half firkins, extra	[illegible]
State half firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State Welsh tubs, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Western Reserve and Canada, good to extra, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Ordinary to fair Western, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Greasy Butter, original packages, ₩ lb.	[illegible]

Cheese.

State Factories, prime to extra, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State Factories, fair to prime, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State Factories, poor to good ordinary, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State, skimmed, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State Farm Dairies, prime to extra, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Western, good to prime, ₩ lb.	11½@12½
Western, ordinary, ₩ lb.	[illegible]

RICE—Has been quiet, but steady. We quote: Carolina at $8@$9; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 12, and Patna at $7 25@$7 50 [illegible].

SALT—Has been salable and steady. We quote: Turks Island at [illegible]; Liverpool Ground at $1 [illegible]; Liverpool Fine at $1 10@$1 [illegible] ₩ sack, from store; Syracuse at [illegible]; Bushels at [illegible]; Factory-filled at $2 15@$2 [illegible]; Bulk at 35c.@36c. Jobbers' store prices for various brands of Liverpool Fine have been as follows: Ashton's Fine, $2 [illegible]; Worthington's do., $2 [illegible]; Marshall's, [illegible]; Jeffrey's, Deane's, Fazak's, Cheshire, &c., $1 [illegible] ₩ sack.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted steady at [illegible] currency, ₩ lb., but has been quiet.

SEEDS—The movements have been generally small, but steady as to rates. We quote: Clover, at 10¼c.@11c. for old and new, ₩ lb.; Timothy, [illegible] for prime new at $2 [illegible] ₩ bushel; Rough Flax, [illegible]; Calcutta Linseed, at $2 [illegible], gold, ₩ 56 lb. bushel.

SKINS—A moderate call has been noted for desirable lots on the basis of our quotations: Deer—Honduras, 42c.; San Juan, 41c.; Sisal, 40c.; Angostura, [illegible]; Sisal, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, [illegible]; Chagres, [illegible]; Porto Cabello, 40c.; Para, [illegible]; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency. Goat—Curacoa, [illegible]; Matamoras, 60c.@65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@80c., gold. [illegible] Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; Payta, [illegible]; Curacoa, [illegible]; Cape, [illegible], currency, ₩ lb. Madras, each, [illegible], currency; Patna, each, [illegible], currency.

SOAP—Continues in regular and moderate demand. We quote: Castile at 12¼c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, [illegible]; Family, [illegible]; Nos. 1, 2 [illegible] ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been firm and in good demand, including [illegible] Nutmegs at $1 [illegible]; Mace at $1 [illegible]; Cassia, 17½c.; White Pepper, [illegible]; East India Pepper at 18¼c.@20c.; Ginger at [illegible]; Pimento at [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, though the dealings have been less extensive; sales, [illegible] hhds. and [illegible] boxes, including 120 hhds. refining Cuba on the basis of our quotations; 165 hhds. equal to about prime refining Porto Rico at 9 7-16c.; 175 hhds. Grocery do. at 10c.@10½c.; 30 hhds. St. Croix at 9½c.@[illegible]; 75 hhds. Barbadoes at 9¾c.; 12 hhds. Demerara at 11¾c., and 30 hhds. Molasses Sugar at [illegible]; also, 300 boxes Havana at [illegible] ₩ lb. We quote: fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅝c. Porto Rico refining grades from [illegible]; Grocery grades Porto Rico do. from [illegible] ₩ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at [illegible] ₩ lb. for extremes.

TALLOW—[illegible] continued active and firm at former rates; sales, 225,000 lbs. very common to strictly prime at 9¼c.@9¾c. Of Southern, 25,000 lbs. were sold at 9¼c.@9½c., chiefly at 10c. for prime, in hogsheads.

TEAS—Have been quiet since our last, at previous nominal quotations.

TOBACCO—Has been rather more sought after, and sales have been reported of 700 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12¾c.; 115 cases Ohio Seed-leaf, on private terms; 40 cases Old Connecticut at [illegible]; 100 cases sundry growths, at 30c.@45c., and 1,000 bales Havana, part at 90c.@$1 15, free, and part in bond, on private terms. Values essentially unaltered.

WHALEBONE—Has been quite dull at 75c.@80c. for Arctic, 80c.@85c. for North-west, gold, and 73c. [illegible] 80c., currency, for South Sea.

WHISKY—Sales, [illegible] bbls., in lots, at 93c. ₩ gallon. Market about steady.

WOOL—The demand has been comparatively light, but holders have offered stock with reserve, and prices have been quoted firm.

FREIGHTS—There has been a slow movement reported in steady shipping. For Grain, Cotton, and Provision room, there has been a moderate call, and rates have been well supported. For Berthed vessels, the demand has been spiritless and the tonnage wholly unsatisfactory to owners. For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been 2,100 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, part for weekly delivery, at 7-16d.@½d., but including some lots by sail at ¼d.@5-16d.; [illegible] bushels Wheat, by sail, at 10½d.@[illegible]; 15,500 bushels do. by steam, (taken some,) at 11½d. ₩ bushel; 5,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 45s.; 650 pkgs. Butter, by do., at 45s.; 350 boxes Bacon, in lots, at 37s. 6d.@45s., mostly at 40s.; 150 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 30s. ₩ ton; 3,000 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 7s. ₩ tierce; and, rumored, a bark, 500 tons, with Cotton from Charleston at 9-16d. ₩ lb. For London, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 10½d. ₩ bushel; 20 tons Maple at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton measurement; small lots of Tobacco at 35s. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 12d. ₩ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 450 tons, with 3,800 quarters Grain, at 8s. 6d.; and a British ship, 950 tons, with equal to about 4,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, [illegible] Wheat at 11¼d. ₩ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon and [illegible] 100 bales Lard at [illegible] ₩ ton. Lard, by steam, at 40s. ₩ ton; also, a British bark, 737 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For Rotterdam, equal to 1,100 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₩ ton; and some lots of Ashes at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Buenos Ayres, a bark, with Lumber at equal to $18 and Merchandise at 10c. For the Rio Grande, an American brig, 161 tons, with equal to 1,800 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, at $1 50 and primage. For Aspinwall, a British brig, 400 tons, with a full cargo of Coal, from Weehawken, at $7 ₩ ton.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 20, 1871.

Trade yesterday was small at Weehawken Yards. The market closed firm at following quotations: Cherokee Steers, 7c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., on 56 lbs. to the cwt., net; native and grade Steers, from common to good, from 9c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., [illegible] on 56 lbs. to the cwt. net; course Oxen, 10c. ₩ lb. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle was large, but slow at low rates; quality ranged from very common to good; prices from 8½c.@12c. ₩ lb.; weights from 450½ cwt., on 56 lbs. to the cwt., net. Sheep firm, from 5c.@6¼c.; [illegible] choice Lambs at 7¼c. ₩ lb. Hogs fell slightly since yesterday; City dressed Hogs, 6½c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.; Roaster Pigs, 7½c. ₩ lb., with a few choice lots at 8c. ₩ lb. Trade uncertain. Live Hogs were held for better prices on offers of 5¼c. ₩ lb.

SALES TODAY.

M. GOLDSCHMIDT sold for self [illegible] Kentucky Steers, coarse and fat, from 10½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weight [illegible] cwt. C. KEAN sold for self [illegible] Kentucky plain cattle, at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. R. WHITE[illegible] sold for [illegible] Steers, Virginia, plain cattle, at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt., also for self 100 Steers, Virginian, [illegible] at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. COSEY & MCPHERSON sold for J. H. WOOD 87 Steers, Virginia rough cattle, from 9c.@10c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; also for T. [illegible] 19 Steers, Ohios, from common to fair from 9¼c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; again for W. TOOLE 62 Steers, Virginias, from common to good, from 9c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight [illegible] cwt. [illegible] Steers, Illinois, [illegible] ₩ lb., weight [illegible] cwt. [illegible] common Cattle, from 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. B. W. GILLETT sold for HARRISON & Co., 63 Steers, Indiana, arrived per stock-car, in prime order, plain Cattle from 10c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also for self, 42 Steers, Illinois rough Cattle, from 9c.@10c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. [illegible] C. J. FAGAN sold for D. U. SHERMAN [illegible] Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 9½c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. FLORENCE sold for C. BRIDGES 48 Missouri, mixed lot Dry Cows, Heifers and Steers, very poor, from [illegible] ₩ lb., weight [illegible] cwt. C. A. MURPHY sold for self 48 Steers, Virginia, rough Cattle at $75 ₩ head.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP SALES.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 280 Sheep, weight 19,539 lbs., at $5 50 ₩ cwt.; 183 Sheep, weight 14,210 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 177 Sheep, weight 14,340 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb. 21 Sheep, weight 1,069 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 182 Sheep, weight 13,570 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 31 Lambs, weight 1,[illegible] lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM for week ending Oct. 19, 1871, 2,671 head. Average for Sheep, $4 15 ₩ head; average for Lambs, $3 21 ₩ head; range of prices for Sheep, 5c.@6¼c. ₩ lb., extras, 6c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 6c.@7c. ₩ lb.; 120 Veals from [illegible] ₩ head, with a few extras at 10c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 1,[illegible] head of horned Cattle, 3,[illegible] Hogs, 2,150 Sheep and Lambs. Gross arrivals yesterday at Weehawken Yards, 508 head of horned Cattle, with 24 cars of horned Cattle due.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels; Rye, 48,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels. Canal FREIGHTS higher; Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, 11¼c.@12c.; Oats, 7¾c. FLOUR quiet; sales of [illegible] bbls. City-ground Amber at [illegible]. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal at $1 [illegible]. CORN dull and small lots at 68c. OATS nominal at 44c. RYE nominal. No. 1 Western held at 92c. BARLEY—[illegible] bushels Ontario at 83c. Seeds quiet; Timothy at $3. PORK quiet at $14. LARD quiet, [illegible]. HIGHWINES nominal. CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head, [illegible] cars, against [illegible] for the same time last week. The market closes dull and heavy at a decline of ¼c.@½c. from last week; sales, 111 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; [illegible] Ohio, ranging [illegible]; Michigan, averaging [illegible]; [illegible] Indiana, ranging from 1,[illegible] to 1,200 lbs., at $4 [illegible]@$6 [illegible]. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, [illegible] head. The market closes steady and unchanged; sales, [illegible] head Canada Lambs, ranging from [illegible] to [illegible] lbs., at $4@$5 50. HOGS—Receipts, 7,777 head; market active and higher; [illegible] lower grades, [illegible]; sales of [illegible] head, at $4 [illegible] to choice.

OSWEGO, Oct. 20.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 [illegible] for Amber Winter; $8 [illegible] for White, and [illegible] for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 [illegible]. CORN steady, sales, [illegible] bushels at [illegible]. BARLEY quiet; [illegible]. CORN-MEAL, [illegible] for Bolted, and [illegible] for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, [illegible]; Shipstuffs, [illegible]; Middlings, [illegible] ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, [illegible], to New-York; Barley to New-York, [illegible]; Lumber, $2 [illegible] to the Hudson, $3 [illegible] to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, [illegible]; to New-York, [illegible]; to Albany, [illegible]. Receipts by LAKE—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Barley, [illegible] feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—FLOUR quiet; Superfine Winter, $5 [illegible]@$5 [illegible]; Double Extra Winter, [illegible]. WHEAT heavy and slow; No. 3 Red [illegible]; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 [illegible]. CORN dull and lower; Yellow, [illegible]; Mixed, [illegible]. OATS dull, [illegible]. RYE firm, [illegible]. BARLEY slow; Iowa Spring, [illegible]. [illegible] quiet. WHISKY steady at 90c. TOBACCO unchanged. [illegible] BACON quiet; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. LARD, [illegible]. HOGS quiet at $4 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] bushels Rye, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $6 [illegible]@$6 [illegible]. WHEAT dull and closed dull; Red $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]. CORN steady; [illegible]; Ear, [illegible]. RYE steady, [illegible]. OATS [illegible]. BARLEY quiet; [illegible]. PORK dull; holders unwilling to make concessions. LARD [illegible]. BULK MEATS [illegible]. BACON dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; Shoulders at 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Hams, [illegible]. Live HOGS dull and drooping, [illegible]; Receipts, [illegible] head. WHISKY in good demand, 88c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20.—TOBACCO unchanged; sales, [illegible] hhds. BAGGING quiet and unchanged. FLOUR quiet but firm; Family Extra, $6 [illegible]. GRAIN unchanged; WHEAT—Red and White, $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]. CORN—Ear and Shelled, 50c.@55c. OATS, 35c. RYE, 75c. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. PORK, $13 [illegible]. BACON—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 14½c. LARD—Tierce, 9¾c.; keg, 11½c. WHISKY firm, 88c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 20.—COTTON active, but not lower; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 1,795 bales; gross, 1,[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 3,105 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—COTTON dull and lower; Low Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; to Havre, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 19¾c.; gross receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 20.—COTTON dull and nominal; Low Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 20.—COTTON dull; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, 1,[illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; stock, 17,749 bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, 7,400 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 4,500 bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 20.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 20.—COTTON dull; buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 1,[illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 20.—COTTON quiet and weak; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; exports to the Continent, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 20.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 18¼c.; receipts of the week, 14,121 bales; shipments, [illegible] bales; sales, 10,800 bales; stock, [illegible] bales; [illegible] bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 20—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at [illegible] for money and 93½ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, [illegible]; 1865, old, [illegible]; 1867, [illegible]; 10-40s, 88¾.

1:30 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼, for the account, [illegible]. United States 5-20 Bonds, 90¼ for the issue of 1862.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money and 93⅜ for the account. American Securities closed: 5-20 Bonds, '62s, [illegible]; '65s, old, [illegible]; '67s, [illegible]; 10-40s, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 20.—United States 5-20 Bonds, [illegible] for the old issue.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,158,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—10:30 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 94,000 bales, of which [illegible] were taken for export and 17,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 472,000 bales, of which 131,000 bales were American. The receipts of the week have been 65,000 bales, including 11,000 bales American; actual export, 11,000 bales. The receipts of WHEAT at this port for the past three days have been [illegible] quarters, including [illegible] quarters American.

1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The stock of Cotton afloat bound to this port is 302,000 bales, of which 43,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull; Wheat, 11s. 10d. ₩ cental for Red Winter. CORN [illegible].

5 P. M.—COTTON closed dull; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

LONDON, Oct. 20, 5 P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM, 18¼.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
IL TROVATORE, (Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mme. Gonzaniga, Mrs. Scholefeld, and Messrs. Theo. Wachtel, Laurence, and Hall.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—SATANELLA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
A CURIOUS CASE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Fisher, Gilbert, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Sefton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Miss Charlotte Cushman and Mr. William Creswick.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EILEEN OGE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Geo. Clark, and Miss Rose Evans.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
LA PERICHOLE, (Opera Bouffe.) Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee and Mr. Bernard Hee.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Mr. Frank Mayo and Miss Susan Denin.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Martens and Kiralfy troupes.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
14th-st. and Broadway.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Characters by Messrs. Leffingwell, F. Rogers, Miss Lizzie Willmore, and Ballet.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.
BURLESQUE, VAUDEVILLE, and ACROBATIC Performance.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
ATHLETIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Des Rios, Manager.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mrs. Moulton, Miss Agnes Palmer, and Messrs. G. Leoni, Rosetti and Sarasate.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., junction of 3d-av.
LECTURE BY REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject: "The Story of the Fire."

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be ably represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public as distinguished from political factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people. The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition ... [illegible]
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... [illegible]
The Sunday Edition, per annum ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year ... [illegible]
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 91 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,238 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The GERMAN and ENGLISH EDITIONS of the Pamphlet published by the TIMES, containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, are now ready and for sale at the TIMES counter. Price six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is claimed that the last German polar expedition discovered a polar sea, free of ice and swarming with whales. The Berlin *Cross Gazette* again denies BENEDETTI'S version of the origin of the "secret treaty," and says a copy in BENEDETTI'S handwriting was found in the archives at Versailles. Prince NAPOLEON has reached Marseilles en route for Corsica. That island is represented to be quiet. The Algerian insurgents are submitting, trusting to the generosity of the French commanders. The ratification of the treaties with Germany gives great satisfaction in Versailles. M. POUYER-QUERTIER has been congratulated by M. THIERS, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred on him. The Republican majority in California will be much larger in the Judicial election than in September, though the vote is lighter...... The President reached Boston last evening by special train from Portland, and left at 8½ P. M. via Albany, for New-York.... An interesting report on the state of the Church was made to the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, yesterday. The Bishops concurred in the proposed amendment to canon 4, title 1, relating to the admission of new dioceses. A debate on the ritual question arose on taking up the matter in order, which was protracted in the evening session.... Senator F. P. BLAIR, in the South with the Subcommittee of Congress on Kuklux matters, made a speech in Montgomery, Ala., on Thursday night, a large portion of which we print this morning.... The work of rebuilding Chicago advances. The Bricklayers' Union attempted to obtain advance from contractors, and struck, but the presence of many bricklayers from other places enabled the contractors to go on without their aid. Bricks have increased in price from [illegible] to [illegible]. The vault of the Tribune Building was opened yesterday and the contents found in perfect condition, even to a bunch of matches.

The Work Before Us.

If the approaching election could be won by people sitting down at home or in their offices, and wishing for victory, there would be very little reason to doubt that TWEED'S boasts about carrying the Tammany ticket by an overwhelming majority would come to grief. But good wishes, although better than nothing, will not suffice to overcome the enemy before us. There must be hard work done, and of that hard work there is not quite so much promise at present as we should like to see. It is probable that we must make up our minds to have one section of Republicans acting in pretty much the same way as they did last year. Senator FENTON, for instance, is as utterly silent about the election as if he had never heard that one was shortly to take place, and we do not see many signs of life on the part of his followers generally. But the bulk of the people are, we believe, determined to do their duty, and we have no fear about the fate of the State ticket. The "rural" voters do not like thieves. The Tammany robberies make a far greater impression upon them than they do upon most New-Yorkers. They are shocked at the spectacle of the first City in the Union being still ruled by men who are open and avowed robbers. They keenly feel the scandal which is cast upon the whole State. The idea of allowing the very same men to obtain another lease of power, and to secure control of the next Legislature, fills them with disgust. Honest Democrats are quite as anxious to get rid of TWEED & Co. as any Republicans can be. But the trouble is that honest men are not acting in harmony with each other. They do not know precisely how to go to work. They have to oppose a compact organization, and they are not only not much assisted, but are sometimes actually embarrassed, by their own leaders. There is time enough, however, for all this muddle to be cleared up before election. The spirit is abroad to beat Tammany. All that is necessary is to bring it into shape, and use it in a practical manner.

In the City there is necessarily much more confusion than in other parts of the State. It is very hard to know what to do with some of our friends of the Democratic Party, and Republicans cannot be satisfied with all the arrangements made or proposed. But whatever difficulties may now stare us in the face will, we hope, disappear under the influence of mutual forbearance and good-will. One serious obstacle in our path arises from the uncertainty which prevails among citizens generally as to the time and place of registration. The following letter is a sample of hundreds which have reached us during the past few days:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer a favor upon me and many others if you would publish in a conspicuous part of your paper where voters are to be registered previous to the coming election. Every effort must be made to turn out the thieves and plunderers of the people's money—to put a stop to swindling and villainy by electing faithful and honest men.

The course pursued by your paper is such as commends itself to all men of honor and principle, and the public can never be sufficiently grateful for your efforts in exposing the actions of men who merit penal servitude and everlasting opprobrium for their unparalleled audacity and robbery.

A HOUSEHOLDER OF TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The information thus asked for would, if printed in decent type, occupy eleven or twelve columns of our paper, and to be of any service it would have to be republished day after day. We can, however, tell the above correspondent, and others like him, that the Committee of Seventy will send to every voter in the City full particulars as to the place where he is to register; and if any one entitled to vote does not receive a circular from the Committee, he can obtain all the information he needs by writing to the "Committee of Seventy, head-quarters, Union-square." This will be a much shorter and handier way of getting particulars than by our publishing OAKEY HALL'S list of the places of registration. The days fixed for registering votes are *the 1st, 3d and 4th of November.* We ask all our readers to make a memorandum of these dates in their pocket-books, and on no account to neglect the duty which every man who values the good name of the City ought then to perform. Register on the 1st of November rather than on the 3d or 4th—delays are dangerous. We last year appealed to mothers and wives to do their utmost to induce such members of their families as are entitled to vote to exercise their right. We can still more confidently appeal to them for help this year, for we have demonstrated the urgent necessity of a total change in our City Government, and have proved all the charges which we then made against TWEED and his gang. At such a time the pulpit ought not to be silent—for this is a work in which morals are concerned far more than politics. It is not, as we have always said, a question of party that we are fighting for—it is a question of simple honesty, but it is so far-reaching a question that it touches the fundamental principles of our government. You can decide by the elementary rules of arithmetic whether our present rulers are honest men or not. Reckon up, for instance, what the carpets in the Court-house cost, and then go and look at the carpets, and decide whether there has not been wholesale robbery going on. Are the men who have committed that robbery to be able to boast on the 8th of next month that they have got the people of this City more firmly under their grip than ever?

If the public are not convinced by the unanswerable and unanswered proofs which we have laid before them, "neither would they be convinced, even though one rose from the dead." But it is of little use for them to be convinced unless they are resolved to act. We say to all classes of our readers, bestir yourselves at once. See if you cannot influence some lazy voter to perform his duty, and while you are talking to him, do not forget your own duty. On the 1st of next month you are to register. On the 7th you are to vote. If our merchants were to close their stores on the 7th, so as to give their assistants every opportunity of casting their votes, the sacrifice would be very small, and the good done would be great. Let us all work hard for success. It will be too late to wish we had done better on the 8th. Now is the time to buckle to for real hard work, and we hope that every man and woman, so far as his or her influence extends, will spare no effort to secure the triumph of the good cause.

A Relief Fund for the City Laborers.

The robbers of the people never thought of the City laborers when they were pocketing the funds destined for their benefit. Now that it suits their purpose, however, they express a deal of concern for the poor men who cannot get their money, for reasons well known to their "sympathetic" plunderers. The people are asked to pay over again the stolen money. Suppose our "governing families" should begin to be just, as an example to the tax-payers to be more than just. Let them forego the family salaries for the month of October, and see how far they would go to pay the laboring men. Here are a few of the sums which might be contributed by the men who get money which they don't work for, to the men who have worked for money which they can't get.

THE SWEENY TRIBE.

P. B. SWEENY.	
One month's salary as Park Commissioner	$833
JOHN J. BRADLEY, (brother-in-law.)	
One month's salary and fees as City Chamberlain	12,500
One month's salary and fees as County Treasurer	3,333
One month's salary and fees as Sinking Fund Commissioner	83
GEO. T. BRADLEY, (brother or nephew of preceding.)	
One month's salary as Second Auditor of City Accounts	416
JAMES M. SWEENY, (brother.)	
One month's salary as Clerk of the Supreme Court	400
One month's salary as Deputy Chamberlain	400
WILLIAM A. HENRY, (brother-in-law.)	
One month's salary as Auditor of Accounts	500
THOMAS J. BARR, (uncle.)	
One month's salary as Police Commissioner	1,250

THE TWEED CLAN.

WM. M. TWEED.	
One month's salary as Commissioner of Public Works	833
RICHARD TWEED, (brother.)	
One month's fees and salary as Assessor	2,500
WM. H. KING, (brother-in-law.)	
One month's salary as Tax Commissioner	833
WM. H. KING, Jr., (nephew.)	
One month's salary as Deputy Commissioner of Public Works	325
WM. M. TWEED, Jr., (son.)	
One month's salary as Assistant District-Attorney	416
ALFRED TWEED, (son.)	
One month's salary as Clerk Ninth District Court	250
Total	$25,000
A fortnight's pay of 1,666 laborers at $1 a day	25,000

The above represents only the closely allied relatives of two ruling families. The sum stated is only a part, and in some cases an exceedingly small part, of the income which they derive from the tax-payers. Several of them have at least another half dozen sources of public and private income, so that the slight contribution solicited for the poor laborers would not be missed.

Tammany Senatorial Candidates.

The policy which Tammany Hall compelled the Rochester Convention to inaugurate is being steadily carried out in the Legislative nominations of the Democratic Party. It is the policy of renominating the men whom Tammany has found most servile or most serviceable. There are five Senatorial districts in this City. The Democratic nominations are now made in all of them. Mr. TWEED leads the list. His nomination was a matter of course. He announced weeks since, when the TIMES had just completed the exposure of his dishonesty in office, that he would receive this nomination, and would be elected by a majority greater by one-half than that which was manufactured for him two years since. This is his way of meeting charges of stealing. Mr. TWEED refers the charges against him to a constituency whose very numbers depend on the whim of cheating inspectors of election, and whose judgment is about as disinterested as that of a newspaper that receives fifty thousand dollars a year for publishing Ring advertisements.

In the remaining districts, with the single exception of TOM CREAMER'S, the Sixth, the Tammany incumbents are named again, and a precious set they are, to be sure. Tammany knows the value of their services, and desires to secure them again. It has seen them at dirty work, and it has some more for them to do. It is certain that no impracticable and fine-spun theories of the people's rights, or the restraints of the law, or the character demanded by the position of Senator, will interfere with prompt obedience to its most exacting and most shameful behests.

It remains for the people to say, in several of these districts, whether they desire to be misrepresented in the State Senate by men who are wholly in the hands of Tammany. Probably Mr. TWEED'S resources in the way of repeaters and fraudulent canvassing are as great as usual; but there is a possibility that he may be deprived of the pleasure of leading his followers in the Senate, either by his involuntary absence on business connected with the State Prison, or by the failure of several of his followers to appear. In any case, the people will notice that they are now without any excuse for mistaking the true character of the coming election. The Tammany leaders go to the Democratic State Convention, and dictate to that body their own terms in regard to the representation of New-York City in the Convention. They then enforce the renomination of the present State officers—with the exception of one who won't serve again—knowing by experience that they can all be relied on to administer their offices so as not to interfere with Tammany schemes. Finally, they come home and renominate themselves, their relatives, and their underlings to seats in the State Senate. Can there be any doubt, after this, which ticket represents the honest opposition of the people to Tammany and its corruptions? If the managers of the Republican Party now do one-half their duty in this City—if they will go half way in giving the people the necessary guidance as to how to get their names registered, and their votes in, the answer to this question will be made in an unanswerable way. The time is short—hardly more than a fortnight. But it is long enough for a great deal of effective and as yet neglected work. Shall this election, with its obvious and important issues, be allowed to go wrong for the want of such simple and practical effort as the politicians have given many a time when far less was at stake?

American Female Singers.

MRS. MOULTON will finish, at a matinee today, her first series of concerts in New-York, and the success she has won in the Metropolis will be repeated, no doubt, wherever her tour may extend throughout the country. The triumph of this gifted lady has afforded a last and crowning refutation of opinions, once more generally entertained than now, adverse to the mastery by female American singers of the highest style of modern Italian vocalism. Voices, it was admitted, our fair countrywomen might have, but they could not attain the breadth and passion essential to enable them to respond to the exacting demands of lyric art. The same incredulity that has attached to national efforts in literature, and in other departments of æsthetic culture, has been freely expressed here, and very often and most emphatically in truth, by Italian teachers and singers, who have made their way among us. It has now become plain that this prejudice could reasonably exist only in the absence of conditions which are indispensable to all real proficiency in art. In other words, when American women with voices, sensibility, and imagination have gone through the proper training, they have met and equaled the Italians on their own ground. They have shown, to add to their vocal gifts and culture, plasticity, histrionic feeling, and physical grace, in a remarkable degree; and when the name of MRS. MOULTON swells the list which includes those of Miss KELLOGG, MRS. VAN ZANDT, Miss HAUCK, Miss PHILLIPS, and Miss CARY, we are confident that this eulogy cannot in reason be gainsaid.

When Italian opera was first heard in New-York, such a galaxy of native talent as this—talent that must be conceded to be of the first class—would have been wholly discredited; but now we may be tolerably confident of possessing successive constellations of a like character, such as will reflect the highest lustre on American art. Prosperous example is a strong incentive, and the progressive spirit which, whether we approve it or not, certainly exists at this time among the sex, will combine with such example to bring genius that is now obscure forth into the light. Such a result gives room only for congratulation. The field of song and of lyrical portraiture is in no sense unfeminine; and considering the original qualities and the arduous efforts necessary to shine in them, pre-eminence here is a lofty and enviable thing. Remembering, too, the mixed nationalities of our people, and their singular unanimity in devotion to music, fresh reasons occur for wishing the continuance of a supply of artists fine in quality as well as adequate in number. As we have pointed out before, the European supply is fitful and scanty, and consequently "home manufactures" in this department may well be liberally encouraged. If we take the brilliant instance of MRS. MOULTON as an example, such encouragement can be fully depended upon; and, although the rare gifts and personal charms of that lady may be held to constitute her an exception, we may be sure that a genuine feeling for the development of national art has had a good share in contributing to her success. We only regret that American male singers fail to come forward with the same courage, numbers and promise as their sisters. Of course, the same old story about the impossibility of competing with the Italians is applied, and with greater force, to them. Yet when so noble an artist as Mr. SANTLEY appears among us, an artist born and brought up with the same speech as our own, and who has made so great a success on the Italian stage that, in some parts at least, he is without a living rival, there seems hope for American male singers of the future as well.

It is a good and wholesome thing that the public should take the pride they manifestly do in their own native vocalists, and should seek every opportunity to show it. And this suggests the hope that, during the Italian opera season to begin next Monday—a season that promises to be one of solid excellence and extraordinary prosperity—some one of our American sopranos may appear. Our admiration for Miss NILSSON has been freely expressed, and none can look forward with greater admiration to her coming efforts than ourselves. We believe that those efforts would be by no means less warmly appreciated were it understood that during this season that justly popular young artist, Miss KELLOGG, would appear at the Academy. If we do not err, the two ladies have sung in the same opera together in London, and such a conjunction in New-York would be hailed with universal gratification. A season so brilliant as this is likely to be will prove no less symmetrical and satisfactory to the public if it displays, under fitting circumstances, a representative of that rising national repute in the lyric art which has of late been so conspicuously asserted and triumphantly exemplified.

Varieties of Life.

How curiously and variously the conditions of life differ, in different parts of that North American Continent over which the American people are spreading with such unexampled rapidity and success, and how little we have yet done toward recognizing and adapting ourselves with the necessary skill and care to these conditions! Our people carry with them from the East to the Illinois prairies, to the Colorado plains, to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the Pacific shores, their long-accustomed habits of building and living, and learn after all but slowly to accommodate themselves to a new life.

San Francisco, subject to earthquakes, has learned to build low and mainly of wood. It has but few stone or brick dwellings. Chicago, built of wood as it was, and as probably it must be rebuilt, needs to take some new and extraordinary precautions against fire, which is, upon its flat surface, exposed to the fury of gales from the lake—a more serious danger by far, and one more difficult to provide against, than that of the earthquake shock. The danger of fire in Chicago appears, by the way, to have been foreseen by many of our insurance companies, and we cannot but wonder at the vigilance and business prescience which in so many cases enabled large companies, doubtless as eager as their neighbors for "risks," to announce in their advertisements, after the fire, that they had for some time withdrawn from Chicago business.

If New-Orleans can be made fever-proof, as Gen. BUTLER proved it could during the war; if San Francisco can be made earthquake-proof, surely Chicago can contrive to guard itself in the future against fire. But what an impressive idea it gives one of the vastness of our country, to remember that in one city the earthquake, in another the pestilence, in another fire controls the architecture and the daily life of the inhabitants; that in the prairies New-Englanders have been compelled by tornadoes to build their churches without steeples; in the Southern and Western States, Northern men must learn to guard themselves against exposure to the miasma borne on the night air; in parts of the territories the water is impregnated with poisonous minerals; in the South Carolina rice swamps death flies only with the frosts of autumn, and returns, sudden and sure, in early Spring; that, while in Maine and Minnesota snow covers the ground for a considerable part of every year, in the far South and in California Christmas is kept in the open air, and men and women of New-England birth eat their Thanksgiving turkey with doors and windows open, and gather, after dinner, not around the fire, but on the piazza.

Before we have thoroughly conquered and subdued this great wilderness we shall have to adapt our lives to many strange conditions. Fever, whirlwind, earthquake, lightning, flood, the extremes of cold and heat, and even of altitude, we must learn to endure and provide against. At Denver a considerable city stands as high as the summit of Mount Washington; the locomotive will presently shriek in Georgetown, three thousand feet higher, and in Virginia City, in Nevada, still higher, visitors often suffer from bleeding at the nose till they become accustomed to the rarified atmosphere; and doubtless a vigorous game of foot-ball would quickly prostrate even the most energetic schoolboys. But the railroad, telegraph, common laws and a common language make of all one country and one nation; and though the first settlers in a new region have often to buy experience at a dear rate, and though even a great city like Chicago may become the victim of a too confident disregard of natural laws and strange conditions, the Yankee, westward or southward bound, will not retreat, but resolutely defies even the hostile forces of nature.

MINOR TOPICS.

We invite the careful attention of our readers to the full report in another column of a discourse delivered on Sunday evening last by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of this City. It is a sermon not to be read and thrown aside, but to be carefully preserved and repeatedly referred to. The causes of the evils and corruptions of our City Government, and the duties of all good citizens in the present crisis, are there set forth with a power and eloquence, that cannot fail to impress the reader with the necessity of prompt and energetic action. It is encouraging to find the pulpit so generally enlisted in the work of municipal reform; and certainly no more appropriate sphere of duty could be presented to the teachers of morals than that of aiding to overthrow the most wicked gang of knaves that ever enthroned themselves in official seats in a Christian country. Dr. BELLOWS has performed a public service by devoting his great talents to the prosecution of this work.

Mr. HENRY D. LLOYD, of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, has compiled a very complete and handy manual for the guidance of voters in the forthcoming election. We have been favored with a manuscript copy of this very seasonable production, and reproduce it in another column, under the title of "Every Man his own Voter." It will shortly be published in pamphlet form, and should be obtained for reference by every man who values the prerogative of citizenship, and desires to preserve it free from the possibility of being trampled on. A few earnest and clear-headed reformers like Mr. LLOYD are precisely what we want at the present juncture, and the Young Men's Association has already deserved public gratitude for bringing his abilities into the sphere of active politics.

The Republican County Convention has, very judiciously, indorsed the nominations already made by the Reform Democrats, viz.: FRANZ SIGEL for Register, GEO. C. BARRETT for the Supreme Court, and CHAS. P. DALY for the Court of Common Pleas. We have steadily urged that the reformation of local affairs was only possible by sinking party issues in the contest. On the principle that honest men, of whatever party, must be chosen, the names agreed upon ought to command the support of every one who seriously desires reform. The City campaign is hopefully begun when all sections of the opponents of Tammany are thus presented with a ticket upon which they can heartily unite.

It should be distinctly understood that Judge INGRAHAM'S order of yesterday leaves untouched the only question really at issue between the Deputy Controller and the Department of Parks. "Schedule A," of HILTON'S affidavit, to which the decision solely refers, is made up of the balances due upon requisitions to be replaced by assessments upon property-holders. Nobody ever questioned the right of assessment bonds which had been authorized on the Department to have the proceeds of all the their behalf. The Deputy Controller certainly did not—in fact, through his counsel, he waived the right to insist upon the illegal form of these requisitions which had been signed by the "Executive Committee" (only HILTON, SWEENY and FIELDS,) instead of by the entire Board. It must also be borne in mind that the $[illegible] mentioned in yesterday's order is only applicable to the works for which its various items were set aside, *i. e.*, the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and St. Nicholas avenues, the Boulevard and Manhattan street. The only disputed question before the Court is, whether funded stock must be issued on the requisition of the Department of Parks, outside of the provisions of the Two per Cent. act and the injunction of Judge BARNARD. If this question is decided against the Deputy Controller and the people, there is nothing to prevent the City debt being $130,000,000, instead of $120,000,000, at the end of the year. Every Department can spend money again at its own sweet will, and while the present men remain at the head of affairs, the result is not difficult to foresee.

The persistent accumulation of gold by the German Government causes much uneasiness in London, and is helping materially to increase monetary stringency. It is estimated that there is now gold coin in the Berlin Treasury to the value of $115,000,000, and there is said to be also $15,000,000 in French (silver) five franc pieces. All this money is simply "locked up," and more will be added to the store by further payments of the French indemnity. Meanwhile, no relief is afforded to the money market by any process of distribution, bond purchases or other, and the situation threatens to be serious. One ostensible object of the accumulation is to prepare for the new Prussian coinage, but the suspicion is openly expressed by French and English journals, that Prince BISMARCK is determined to hoard a large amount of specie in his military treasure-chest, so as to be ready for any political emergency. It is not strange, under all the circumstances, that the French paper currency should have begun to depreciate. Gold is already at a premium in Paris, and further payments on the indemnity must apparently increase the currency depression.

The "country policy" which Mayor HALL has licensed the *World* to pursue in the present campaign, is having a bad effect upon its temper. It finds it a more difficult task to deceive the "hay-loft and cheese-press" Democrats than it expected, and is constantly flying in a passion about it. Yesterday it let off the following pop-gun:

"The Radical Press and orators are still ringing the changes on their colued lies about the Rochester Convention that it was run by Tammany. Never was there a more base falsehood or a more willful lie uttered and stuck to so that, yet one and all of the Radical sheets insist upon repeating it day after day."

In reply to which we would ask the *World* what it has to say to the address of the Saratoga County Democrats, published in the TIMES of Thursday last? If it would not be inconsistent with its "country policy," we would suggest that the *World* ought to let its readers see that address.

Republicans like CARL SCHURZ must feel flattered at the exposition of their opinions and purposes made by that elegant specimen of "red hot" Democracy, FRANK BLAIR, in his speech at Montgomery, Ala., the night before last. He represented to his hearers that these men, with whom he appears to be in close confidence, would "burn their ships," desert their party, and come over to the Kuklux Democracy, in case they could not have their own way in the next National Convention. He announced himself as inflexibly opposed to the "new departure," but at the same time, he thought it might be profitably used as a bait with which to catch disaffected Republican rats in the Democratic trap.

The *World* propounds a list of questions to Republican papers of which the following is a sample:

"Do they not know that they kicked out (of the State Convention) Mr. GREELEY and his party expressly because the latter were there to *reform and purify the party*?"

Mr. GREELEY was not in the Convention or within five hundred miles of it, and therefore could not easily have been "kicked out." His "party" were admitted to seats in the Convention on equal terms with the opposing party from this City. They occupied seats in the Convention, and participated in all the proceedings of the first day's session to the same extent and on the same footing as their opponents. They finally withdrew of their own accord, and for no other reason than because the Convention adopted a resolution approving of the action of the State Committee in reorganizing the party in this City—this, too, after they had unanimously pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the State Convention. The idea of "Hank" SMITH, who was the body and soul of the Greeley party at Syracuse, going there to "reform and purify the party" is decidedly rich.

New-Jersey maintains its reputation as being the State where murderers are sure to get their just deserts. GEORGE BOTTS, who killed Gen. HALSTED, in Newark, a few months ago, was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree, after a trial lasting four days. In this City the trial would have lasted two weeks, and would have resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner on the ground of insanity.

Doubt is expressed in many quarters whether it would be possible, with the present machinery of Justice in the hands of the "Ring," to get a jury in this City who would convict our municipal thieves in case they should ever be brought to trial. But as the prosecution will be instituted in behalf of the people of the State, it will be entirely proper, and may be necessary, to ask for a change of venue and have the trial take place in some other county. In that case, we would suggest that the trial be had in Saratoga County, as that appears to be the only locality where the Democracy are not under the control of the "Ring."

We give, in another column, one more leaf from the secret history of City assignments. We have had frequent occasion to refer to a mysterious cheque for $400,000 drawn by TOM FIELDS from the City Treasury. It now appears that the money was divided between FIELDS, Senator GENET, and a number of the members of the old volunteer Fire Department. It would seem that the latter were paid for being suspended from their labor of love, and that their apparently illegal claim was "put through" by the worthies aforesaid, for the substantial consideration of fifty per cent. of the proceeds. At least, this is the story which comes to us on very good authority, and which we expect the forthcoming report of the Citizens' Committee to confirm. Meanwhile, if Messrs. FIELDS and GENET can show that their hands are clean in the matter, our columns are quite open to receive their contradiction of the statement.

"Comanche Bill," some account of whose exploits we published a day or two ago, is now in Detroit, it appears, and despite the absorbing topic of the fires, attracts much attention. His real name is GEORGE W. PORTER, and he is a fair, rather small man, with delicate and almost girlish features. Although he is said to have killed 138 Indians with his own hand, there is, we are told, a total absence of coarseness or brutality in his expression. His eye is of "piercing keenness," but is not ungentle, and occasionally has even a sparkle of humor. This strange child of the prairie dresses in buck-skins ornamented with steel buttons, and wears a broad-brimmed black felt hat. Like "Hawkeye," he had a favorite rifle, and this was unluckily burned in the Chicago conflagration. He remains among civilized people for the moment, in order to replace this weapon, after which he purposes to resume his search for his sister, who is still in captivity among the Comanches. It is his wish to get two good men, first-class shots and fighters, to go with him, and he feels sure of succeeding in his enterprise before Spring.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

"The Magic Flute" was sung at the Stadt Theatre, last evening, with Herr WACHTEL as Tamino. The part is one in no manner fitted to the tenor's special qualities, and, indeed, there is such a lack of contrast in its music that it seems doubtful if the character could ever have been made prominent. Its choice, we almost suspect, was dictated to Herr WACHTEL by a desire to reserve himself for the business of to-night. That he acquitted himself of his task with conscientiousness need hardly be said. The general performance was commendable for a display of the same merit on the part of Herren VIERLING and FRANOSCH and Frauen ROTTER and ROSETTI. Conscientiousness, however, does not always result in notable work, and a good many feeble representations are crowned with good intentions. Herr WACHTEL'S next appearance at the Stadt will be made in "William Tell" on Monday.

WASHINGTON.

A Recent Indian Mission—The Sibley Tent Case—The Brazilian Member of the Geneva Conference.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A very [illegible] aspect of Indian affairs has suddenly presented itself in the West, demanding immediate attention, and Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, left here to-night as the Special Commissioner of the Interior Department to make certain investigations. His mission is of a confidential character, and very important, and Secretary DELANO selected Gen. WALKER for it because of confidence in his energy, discretion and ability, as well as his integrity, all of which qualities are needed in the discharge of the duties intrusted to him. He will be absent, probably, not more than two weeks.

THE SIBLEY TENT CASE.

The Supreme Court was today engaged in hearing the argument in the well-known Sibley tent case, an appeal from Court of Claims, in which Gen. W. W. BURNS, of the Commissary Department, seeks to recover $[illegible] from the Government for royalty on Sibley tents, manufactured and used during the war. The history of the case is well known from its various mutations in the Courts. SIBLEY assigned one half his patent to BURNS, then resigned and went into the rebellion. Senator CARPENTER argued the case for BURNS, and reiterated the doctrine expressed by him heretofore, that treason worked no forfeiture of the civil and legal rights of citizens of the United States, especially as long as no Court or jury has ever pronounced upon the question of their individual treason.

THE ALABAMA COMMISSION.

The dispatches to the State Department from Minister PARTRIDGE at Rio Janeiro, received today, do not confirm the newspaper statement that the Brazilian Government has appointed the third arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington. The official dispatches are down to within two hours of the sailing of the steamer and are devoted to this subject, yet do not give the information. The time allotted to Brazil in which to make this appointment has now expired, and under the treaty the duty devolves upon the King of Sweden and Norway. There is, however, a chance that the appointment has been made since the steamer sailed, and there is time for one more arrival before the meeting of the Geneva Conference.

REDEEMING MUTILATED CURRENCY.

The Treasury Department is considering the feasibility of adopting the new plan for the redemption of mutilated fractional currency. The plan under consideration is, that where more than half of a note is presented, to pay its full value, but to pay nothing at all for parts of notes less than half the whole one. This will simplify the method of redemptions, and is regarded favorably by both the Secretary and the Treasurer.

ARMY STATISTICS.

Pensions, and to Whom Paid—Soldiers in the Various Wars Since 1776.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The following facts in relation to the pension system have been compiled from data prepared for the report of the Commissioner of Pensions:

"The aggregate annual amount of pensions of widows and dependent relatives upon the roll June 30, 1871, was less than on the 30th of June, 1870. This was owing to the lessening of individual pensions by minors reaching the age of sixteen years. There were 47,[illegible] Revolutionary soldiers pensioned for services, 11,[illegible] soldiers of the Mexican war, and 103,[illegible] soldiers of the war of the rebellion pensioned as invalids. It is thought that the annual expenditures for pensions for other than the latter class have nearly reached their maximum, and that during the next ten years they will gradually and materially decrease."

The following is a correct statement, compiled with great care in the Pension Office, of the total number of soldiers serving in the wars, &c., in which the nation has engaged in since 1776. It will appear in the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Pensions:

Soldiers of the War of the Revolution	231,[illegible]
Soldiers of the War of 1812	527,[illegible]
Soldiers of the Seminole War of 1817	6,911
Soldiers of the Black Hawk War of 1832	6,[illegible]
Soldiers of the Florida War of 1835 to 1842	29,953
Soldiers of the Creek disturbance of 1836	13,418
Soldiers of the south-western disturbances of 1836	2,803
Soldiers of the Cherokee country disturbances of 1836	9,[illegible]
Soldiers of the New-York frontier disturbances, and of the Canadian rebellion, 1838	1,135
Soldiers of the Mexican War of 1846	73,[illegible]
Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion of 1861	2,[illegible]

The Railroad Lease.

The lease of the New-Jersey railroads to the Pennsylvania Companies, when signed by the Presidents of the New-Jersey Companies on Thursday, was dated back to the 30th of June. Settlements of accounts against the Companies from that time to the present must be made with the Pennsylvania Company.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

ELECTION TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

Secretary of State.........G. HILTON SCRIBNER.
Controller..........NELSON K. HOPKINS.
Treasurer..........THOMAS RAINES.
Attorney-General..........FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
State Engineer & Surveyor....WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Canal Commissioner..........ALEX. BARKLEY.
State Prison Inspector......THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

The last days for registering votes in this City are the 1st, 2d and 4th of November. The day of election will be the 7th November. Any citizen may learn the proper place for registering his vote, on application, personally or by letter, to the Committee of Seventy, Head-quarters, Union-square. You cannot vote unless you register.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN VOTER.

A Manual for the Guidance of Voters in the General State Election to be Held in New-York City Nov. 7, 1871.

COMPILED BY HENRY D. LLOYD.

I.—Who has the Right to Vote.—Any citizen of the United States who shall have been a citizen for ten days, who shall have been immediately preceding the election a resident of the State for one year, of the county for four months, of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote, thirty days.

II.—How to Secure the Right.—The law requires each voter before election day to register his name and address in the presence of the inspectors of election.

When and Where to Register.—The inspectors of elections meet on the Tuesday three weeks before the election, at 8 o'clock A. M., and on the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday preceding the election, from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. The inspectors meet for registration in the place designated for the election by proclamation of the Mayor, who is forbidden by law to name a place where intoxicating liquors are sold.

What Legal Voters May Do who Unavoidably Fail to Register.—Any legal voter who may have failed to register will still be allowed to vote, upon giving, under oath, an excuse therefor which shall be satisfactory to a majority of the inspectors.

Who have a Right to be Present at the Registry.—All citizens have a right to be present at the registration of voters, subject to the necessity of allowing access to those who desire to register.

How Citizens may Gain Access to the Register.—When the register has been completed the inspector must file one certified copy with the County Clerk and another in the Bureau of Elections, and the registers shall at all times be open to public inspection at those offices without charge. The best and most practical way to supervise the register would be the attendance throughout each day of the registration of one or more citizens with an accurate list in their possession of the actual voters in their election district. Any attempt at illegal registration could thus be detected and summarily checked.

III.—Where to Vote.—Each voter must vote in the election district in which he "actually" resides, and at the place designated by proclamation of the Mayor. Full information about the boundaries of election districts and the places of election will be supplied to the public by the Committee of Seventy and by the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association. The polls are open on the day of election from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. For any person to interfere improperly with any voter on his way to the polls, or while attempting to vote, is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $250 and six months imprisonment.

IV.—What Officials Attend the Polls.—1. The inspectors of elections; 2. The poll clerks; 3. Policemen.

The Duties of Inspectors.—Inspectors of election are to receive and deposit the ballots of legal voters; to exact a satisfactory excuse, under oath, from any non-registered voter; to challenge and examine, under oath, every person offering to vote "whom they shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector," or who shall be challenged by any legal voter, and at the closing of the polls to canvass the votes. No one shall act as an inspector in any district in which he is a candidate for any office except inspector. The inspectors have full authority to maintain order around the polls, and to cause the arrest and detention of disorderly persons, who shall not, however, be thereby prevented from voting.

The Duties of Poll Clerks.—Poll clerks record the name and address of each voter as he deposits his ballot, and perform other clerical duties, under the direction of the inspectors.

The Duties of Policemen.—Beside the preservation of order, it is by law made the duty of policemen to protect challengers, and to secure for those deputed by candidates to watch the canvass access thereto.

V.—What Citizens Have a Right to Attend the Polls Throughout the Election.—Subject to the necessity of keeping the polls open to voters, all citizens have a right to be present throughout the election; but special provision is made by the law for the presence at the polls, and protected by the Police, of one citizen chosen by each political party to act as challenger. For any person to interfere improperly with such a challenger is a misdemeanor. Any citizen may challenge the vote of any person whom he may know or suspect not to be duly qualified as a voter, and the voter thus challenged shall be examined under oath by the inspectors.

VI.—How the Canvass of the Votes is to be Conducted.—The polls shall be closed at 5 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the citizens, "and the inspectors shall immediately, without any adjournment or recess, and at the place of the poll publicly proceed to canvass and estimate the votes. The canvass shall commence by a comparison of the poll-lists with each other from the commencement, and a correcting of any mistakes that may be found therein.

The Ballots First to be Counted Unopened.—The ballots in each box shall first be counted unopened, except so far as to ascertain that each ballot is single. If several ballots are found folded together, they shall all be destroyed, if the number of ballots exceed the number of votes, otherwise not.

In Case the Number of Ballots in Any Box Exceeds the Number of Voters.—All the ballots shall be replaced in the box, and one of the canvassers, without seeing them, shall publicly draw out and destroy so many ballots as shall be equal to such excess.

The Order of the Canvass.—The ballot-boxes shall be opened and canvassed in the order prescribed by law, and the inspectors shall complete the estimate of the votes in each box, make proclamation of the result, and complete the returns and certificates before proceeding to the canvass of the next box.

Oral Public Proclamation to be made by the Chairman of the inspectors at the completion of the canvass of each box, of the whole number of votes in the box, of the whole number given to each person, and of the office for which he was named. This public announcement of results shall be *prima-facie* evidence thereof.

How the Canvass is to be Completed.—The statement of the results of the canvass shall be made and subscribed in public without adjournment or recess, at the place of election and canvass, and shall be then and there forthwith inclosed in a strong wrapper, and shall be sealed and countersigned across the seal by the inspectors of elections. One copy of these returns is to be filed in the Bureau of Elections, another in the County Clerk's office, the others are to be kept by the inspectors unopened until produced before the Board of County Canvassers.

VII.—What Persons Have a Right to be Present Throughout the Canvass.—The canvass must be open and public. Every citizen has a right to be present. But it is specially provided that each candidate for office shall have the right to designate one person in each election district to watch the canvass of the votes. Policemen are enjoined to make a passage for him to the inspectors, who shall allow him to stand near enough to see every vote correctly counted. The inspectors have no power to cause his removal, unless he has himself been guilty of fraudulent or disorderly conduct.

VIII.—How Frauds may be Committed.—1. By false registering. 2. By repeaters who may appear under the names of legal voters, duly registered; under false names, duly registered; or, as non-registered voters unavoidably prevented from registering. 3. By dishonest inspectors, who may dexterously change the ballots in the act of depositing them in the ballot-box; who may make a false count of the votes, or may alter the statement of the result after it has been announced, closed and sealed. The commission of any such fraud is felony.

IX.—How Citizens May Prevent these Frauds.—To prevent false registering the citizens of each election district should make a thorough canvass of the voters therein previous to the registry; and at every day of registry one or more of them should attend for the purpose of detecting attempts at false registration. The law requires inspectors to refuse to register or to erase from the register the name of any person found to be not entitled to vote. 2. To punish false registering—see next heading. 3. To prevent repeating, citizens may, and inspectors shall, challenge the vote of any person whom they may suspect or know to be not qualified to vote; and he shall be thereupon interrogated under oath concerning his name, place, and time of residence, and asked all such other questions as may tend to test his qualification to vote. 4. To punish repeating and false registry, illegal voting, and illegal registry, or any participation therein, are each felony. Every citizen who discovers any false registry, or voting, should forthwith proceed to the nearest and best Magistrate, and prefer a complaint therefor against the offender, by the name under which he registered or voted, whether it be true or fictitious. The Magistrate will thereupon issue a warrant, upon which the officers of the Court will arrest the accused. He will be held to bail, or committed in default of it. Information of the case will be sent by the Magistrate to the District-Attorney, who will bring the case before the Grand Jury. In case of conviction the penalty is imprisonment in the State Prison not less than one nor more than three years. It is especially desirable that the above steps be taken during the registration and before the day of election, for knowledge of the fact that warrants have been issued against them will prevent many repeaters from showing themselves at the polls. 5. Dishonest Inspectors.—There is no legal summary proceeding to check an inspector guilty of fraudulent connivance with repeaters, of changing ballots, of false counting, or of altering returns. The Mayor has the power of changing the inspectors, however, at any moment, before or during the election. Should representations properly made to him fail to cause the removal of the dishonest inspector, no other legal redress remains than to gather evidence, under affidavits, of his fraud. Such official misconduct is felony, punishable by from one to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The steps necessary to secure conviction are the same prescribed above in the case of repeating.

An Important Preventive Measure.—By virtue of the provision by law for the election at each general election of two inspectors for each election district, any association of voters may name candidates, who, in pursuance of their legal rights, may designate as their representatives at the canvass, men of such high ability and character, as to deter dishonest inspectors from the commission of fraud in the count or public statement. As important results may be expected from the use of this privilege, we give here, for the benefit of those who may desire to avail themselves of it, the form of the ballot to be used. On one side (the face, or inside) the ballot should be in this form: For Inspectors of Election for the First Ward, Election Districts First—John Smith and James Brown. Second—Richard Roe and John Doe. And so on for as many election districts as there may be in the Ward. On the other side (the outside) of the ballot should be printed: "Inspectors of Elections—Number Nine."

How to Check Fraudulent Alteration of Returns of the Canvass.—Instances have been known in which dishonest inspectors have reversed the result of an election by secretly changing the official return after the completion of the canvass. In Wards where the foregoing right has been exercised, a check may be thus given to this practice: The law declares (laws 1870, chap. 138, sec. 16) that at the close of the canvass of each box the inspectors shall make oral public proclamation of the result, *and this due public announcement by the inspectors of any result shall be prima-facie evidence thereof.* Let the representatives of the candidates for inspectors, then, as explained above, as each result is announced, make entry thereof. At the close of the canvass let them at once report the result for publication to the Associated Press, No. 145 Broadway, and also take affidavits that such and such was the return duly and publicly announced by the inspectors of Elections, in order that they may be conclusive evidence. Such immediate and extensive publicity would render hopeless any systematic alteration of returns.

X.—Penalties for Individual Frauds.—Any person who shall commit, solicit, or procure illegal registry or illegal voting is guilty of felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than one and not more than three years. For any person to interfere improperly with any voter on his way to the poll, or while attempting to vote, is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $250 and six months' imprisonment.

XI.—Penalties for Official Frauds.—Misconduct of any official stationed at the polls is felony; and it is felony for any inspector knowingly to permit any fraudulent registry or voting. These felonies shall be punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than five years. For any official to make a fraudulent count or statement, or a fraudulent omission thereof, and for any person to incite any official so to do, and for any person to make any fraudulent change of statement of votes, shall be felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, not less than two nor more than five years. It is the especial duty of the District-Attorney to prosecute for violations of the Election laws, and upon conviction the law forbids any suspension of sentence or judgment.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of the Thirtieth District have nominated E. E. HARDING for the Senate.

THOMAS M. NORWOOD, of Savannah, is said to be a popular candidate for the United States Senate in Georgia.

BENJ. F. LEWIS, of Oswego County, has been nominated for the Senate by the Democrats of the Twenty-first District.

Judge ROBERT E. PITMAN has accepted the prohibitory nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Republicans of the First District of Orange County have nominated ROBERT H. STRAHAN for re-election to the Assembly.

The following are additional Democratic nominations for Assembly: Ontario County, First District, WELCOME W. HERENDEEN; Second District, DAVID A. PIERPONT; Seneca, D. D. LEFLER; Dutchess, First District, LAWRENCE C. RAPPALJEE.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*, a leading Democratic journal, says: "We believe that the riots in New-York and the unblushing stealing of Tammany lost us both Ohio and Pennsylvania at the late election. In fact, we think a Democratic thief worse than a Radical thief, just in proportion as he injures our party."

Official returns from sixty-nine counties in Ohio give NOYES 161,319, MCCOOK 150,212; Republican majority, 11,107. The remaining counties last year gave a Republican majority of 10,119, which will be increased this year. The majority in favor of a constitutional convention is nearly or quite 50,000.

We notice with great satisfaction that MORGAN B. BRYAN, of Richfield Springs, has been nominated as Republican candidate for Assembly in the First District of Otsego County. This is one of those rare cases where the nomination has sought the man; and although he lives in a Democratic district, the majority is usually not large, and we strongly hope to chronicle his election.

MR. SAMUEL L. PENFIELD, having declined the Republican nomination for Senator in the Fourteenth District, the Convention re-assembled in Rondout on Thursday last, and nominated MR. JOHN SANDERSON for the position. The Rondout *Freeman* says: "The candidate, Mr. JOHN SANDERSON, of Athens, is one of the best lawyers in Greene County, widely known, and in every respect a worthy man and well-fitted for the position, being upright and able. He has a host of friends wherever known, and will make a big run."

The Democratic Convention for Monroe County was held in Rochester on Thursday. A letter from JARVIS LORD was read, declining to be again a candidate for Senator in the Twenty-eighth District, and saying that he felt it an imperative duty that he owed his family, neighbors and himself to decline a renomination. Notwithstanding this he was nominated, and, being summoned by a Committee, accepted, saying that he yielded, as he always has done, to the wishes of the people, and would endeavor to do his duty.

The Republicans of Cayuga County opened the campaign by a grand meeting in Auburn, on Wednesday evening. The principal speech was made by Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, who was introduced by Hon. THEODORE M. POMEROY, Chairman of the meeting. A correspondent of the Utica *Herald* says that he spoke for an hour upon the great questions of honest elections and honest government in this State, and that the enthusiasm was great and applause frequent. The name of WINANS was hissed. The house was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and many Democrats were present. Senator CONKLING was the guest of Gov. SEWARD while in Auburn.

Flake's Galveston Bulletin insists that there has been no real change in Texas; that the State is no more Democratic today than it was three years ago. It argues that the result of the election is due solely to the mismanagement of State affairs. It says: "The course of Gov. DAVIS and those in office under him, in carrying out their rule or ruin policy, caused the withdrawal of the support of all those who cherished any regard for the Constitution and entertained any hope of a just and honest Administration. The German element in our State is Republican, and so true are they to their principles, as such, that no inducement offered by Gov. DAVIS could prevail on them to give their support to the candidates put forward by a corrupt Administration. Particularly was this the case in the Fourth District, where a German asked their suffrage for Congressional honors. With the pride of race in his favor, yet was his indorsement of Gov. DAVIS sufficient to cause them to turn their backs upon him."

Speaking of the late canvass in Ohio, the Columbus *State Journal* says: "GRANT's renomination was not made an issue, but his Administration and the probability of his renomination were publicly discussed, and just as much so as though it was a direct issue. And the Republican State ticket was elected by a largely increased majority." And again: "Republican speakers, during the campaign, almost without exception, made the point that the present Administration was a most successful and popular one, and everywhere this was received with demonstrations of approval. The speech of Gov. DENNISON before the Young Men's Republican Club in this city was a notable instance of this. The applause that followed the Governor's indorsement of the Administration, and his prediction that GRANT would be renominated and re-elected, was deafening and continuous. And everywhere the same spirit has been manifested."

The Onondaga Republican County Committee has published an address, appealing to the voters to aid in the overthrow of the oligarchy which has brought disgrace upon the State, and has nearly involved the Metropolis in financial ruin. The Committee says: "Detected and exposed, in the possession of millions wrung from the honest hand of labor, they brave the censure of the people and the terrors of the law. More than this—they are still the supreme authority in the councils of the Democratic Party. The exclusion of the Tammany delegation from the Rochester Convention was the broadest of farces. TWEED dictated the policy of the party and made its nominations. The Reform delegation was hardly granted a respectful hearing; much less did it give tone to Democratic deliberations. The passage of the Cassidy resolution changed the form without destroying the entity of Tammany representation in future Conventions; and in its adoption the depth of the surrender of the party to its acknowledged masters was reached."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Judge Pitman's Letter Accepting the Prohibitionists' Nomination for Governor.

The following is the letter of Hon. ROBERT C. PITMAN accepting the nomination by the Prohibitory State Convention for Governor of Massachusetts:

NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 19, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I have your note informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor, at the Prohibitory Convention held in Boston on the 4th inst. On the eve of your Convention I wrote to my friends, "You must not nominate me for any place on your ticket." I meant exactly what I said, and my first impulse was immediately to decline a nomination conferred not only without my consent, but against my protest. But I have felt myself compelled to examine the question as to my course in the broader light of personal duty. In the principles, policy and necessity of your party I thoroughly believe. A few plain propositions, to my mind, cover the case. That intemperance and its twin satellites, pauperism and crime, are visibly diminished under a policy of enforced prohibition is not matter of theory but of proven fact, of which my own city has for the last two years furnished as clear a demonstration as any experiment in the chemist's laboratory. When we consider that drunkenness is the great enemy of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and the special peril now remaining to our republican government; that it is the chief debasing element in the physical, material, intellectual, moral and spiritual life of the Commonwealth, it is a mere truism to say that no living political issue approaches in solemnity and importance that which concerns the attitude in which the State is to stand to the dram shop. The beer-shop is the dram-shop in disguise, and something worse for the disguise. The dominant party in this State has fostered the beer-shop by legislation, and tolerated the dram-shop by inaction. In the future, as in the past, its leaders will carry out the policy of the party; and no officers elected by a party which fears and ignores in its platform the policy of prohibition, can successfully enforce that policy. A credulity that hopes to suppress the liquor traffic, the most powerful interest in the country, without an open, courageous issue, and a pronounced verdict of the people, is painfully absurd. The Republican Party refuse and fear the issue; it is the clear duty of the hour for us to tender it to our fellow-citizens. In this way only, victory lies. It is for the good people of the Commonwealth to say how many weary years must pass before its light shall break upon those who now sit in darkness and in the shadow of death. In fine, the argument is exhausted. We need the logic of votes to convince, and the moral mission of success to win, those whose duty it is to act. With these convictions I have been compelled to consider whether it is my duty to surrender my personal wishes and sacrifice my personal tastes by accepting your nomination. I could not at first feel that it mattered much who among your true men was chosen to represent your principles; and you certainly could find among my associates on the ticket more than one tried and trusty man to be your leader. But the representations made to me have been numerous, urgent and weighty that a change now would be disastrous to the vote; and it may be that a disappointment as to a candidate would more dishearten a new party than one long established. However that may be, I feel that I must give force to the impartial judgment of others; and I therefore reluctantly accept the post of honor which you assign me, as a post of duty. Very truly your friend,

ROBERT C. PITMAN.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform—Important Resolutions.

In yesterday's TIMES we gave a report of a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform which was held on Thursday evening, at No. 1,000 Third-avenue. We now give the resolutions in full which were adopted at that meeting:

Whereas, There is a deep and well-grounded suspicion pervading the community that any and all efforts of the people at the approaching election in behalf of law, order and honest government for the City and County of New-York are to be met and crushed out by the knaves of the Ring, by wholesale repeating, false count, and fraudulent return of ballots cast; and

Whereas, Such apprehension is greatly strengthened by the persistent refusal of the Mayor to appoint any but the creatures of his own selection as inspectors and canvassers for such election; and

Whereas, The perfect chaos into which our Election and other laws have been amended by the brains and cunning of unscrupulous demagogues, for the furtherance of base designs, is such that the great mass of honest electors are at a loss as to their respective legal rights in and about the polls, or, indeed, whether they have any that the inspectors and canvassers thereat are bound to respect; and

Whereas, To the end that this Council of Political Reform, and the friends of law, order, and good government everywhere, may have full and perfect knowledge of their rights and privileges as electors under the Constitution and laws of the State, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of Citizens and Tax-payers, for the financial reform of the City and County of New-York, known as the Committee of Seventy, be, and they are hereby respectfully requested, if not inconsistent with their rules or line of duty, to authorize and direct one or more of the able counsel in their employ to examine into and make and cause to be published for a length of time in the several leading daily newspapers of the City a short digest of the present Election laws of the City and State, defining briefly the exact status or rights of each and every elector, in and about the poll-rooms on the day of election, under the said laws and Constitution of the State; and be it further

Resolved, That in order that each and every elector of the City may be encouraged and sustained in the exercise of all his legal rights in and about the poll-rooms on the day of the approaching election, that the said Committee of Seventy be and they are hereby further respectfully requested to suggest and publicly recommend to the business men of the City the propriety of closing their places of business on the said election day, so far at least, as may be consistent with prudence and safety, and devote the entire day, in a body, with their employes, at the several polling-places in their respective districts, and thus, by their presence and prestige, insure a fair count and honest return of the vote cast.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Council be and he is hereby directed to furnish forthwith the Chairman of the Committee of Seventy an authenticated copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, with a respectful request that he submit the same to the body over which he presides.

Tammany Assembly Nominations.

The Tammany Assembly Conventions were held last evening, and the following nominations made:

District.	Nominee.
1	Nicholas Muller.
2	James Dunphy.
3	James Hayes, (renominated.)
4	John S. Blair, (renominated.)
5	John Hughes, (declined nomination.)
6	Timothy J. Campbell, (renominated.)
7	James Reilly.
8	Sylvester E. Nolan.
9	Wm. G. Bergen.
10	Adjourned.
11	Adjourned.
12	Wm. W. Cook, (renominated.)
13	Richard Flanigan, (renominated.)
14	J. Tyler Kelly, (renominated.)
15	Alexander Frear, (renominated.)
16	James Irving, (renominated.)
17	Adjourned.
18	Adjourned.
19	Thomas C. Fields, (renominated.)
20	Adjourned.
21	Adjourned.

Kings County Republican Nominations.

The Republican Convention of Kings County for the nomination of county officers met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the General Committee, on Washington-street, Brooklyn. Alderman RICHARDSON was elected permanent Chairman. There were contesting delegations from the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, but the Committee to whom it was referred reported in favor of the regular delegations. The following ticket was then nominated by acclamation: Supervisor at Large, Dwight Johnson; County Judge, William Colt; County Treasurer, Francis A. Biggs; County Auditor, Chauncey M. Felt; District-Attorney, Abraham H. Dailey; Commissioners of Charities, Henry Wells and George Stillwell; Justice of the Sessions, Bernard Johnson; Coroners, George S. Little and H. B. Smith.

In the evening the City Convention met, and after electing as permanent officers the gentlemen who had acted at the County Convention, the following ticket was unanimously nominated:

Mayor, Hon. Samuel Booth; Controller, Frederick A. Schroeder; City Auditor, Nelson Shaurman; Collector of Taxes, Lemuel Burroughs; City Treasurer, John Williams; Justices of the Peace, Charles Phillips, William P. Mayben, J. S. Marshall and J. W. Jones.

Both Conventions were conducted with the utmost harmony, and all the speeches made breathed a decided disposition to fight in solid phalanx for the regular ticket.

Before adjourning the Convention unanimously passed resolutions indorsing the State ticket, and pledging the best efforts of the party in Kings County for its success.

Meeting of the Colored Voters of the Fifth Assembly District.

A meeting of the Fifth Assembly District Union Colored Republican Association was held last night at No. 213 Spring-street. Speeches were delivered by Rev. WM. F. BUTLER, H. H. GARNETT, D. D., and E. PENDLETON. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

The Democratic Party, from the days of J. C. CALHOUN, ANDREW JACKSON, Judge TANEY, FRANKLIN PIERCE and others, have steadily ignored the rights and privileges of the black man, and has used its utmost endeavors to destroy this glorious country, and would have succeeded had it not been for the loyalty and patriotism of the colored men and the great Republican Party.

Democratic Union Senatorial Nominations.

The following Senatorial nominations were made last night by the Roosevelt branch of the Democracy:

Fifth District, MICHAEL NORTON; Eighth District, HENRY GENET. The Reform Democracy of the Sixth Senatorial District last night nominated MARTIN NACHTMAN, who pledged himself if elected to devote his energies to the reform of our Municipal Government.

Democratic Union Assembly Nominations.

The following nominations for Assembly were made last night by the Roosevelt branch of the Democracy:

First District—JAMES HEALY.
Twentieth District—ABRAHAM DOWDNEY.
Twenty-first District—JOHN BALMORE.

Democratic Union (Kerrin Branch) Senatorial Convention.

The Democratic Union (Kerrin party) held their Senatorial Convention, last evening, and the following nominations were made: Fourth District, WM. M. TWEED; Fifth District, MICHAEL NORTON; Eighth District, MICHAEL FARLEY.

Eighth Senatorial District (Reform Party) Nomination.

The Eighth Senatorial District Reform Party nominated, last evening, A. JACKSON PLUMB for Senator.

Registration in New-Jersey.

In most of the cities of New-Jersey only a small proportion of the voters have registered. In Jersey City 3,500 names were registered, not quite half the voters; in Newark 7,079 names were taken, while there are 12,000 voters; in Elizabeth 2,900 registered, while 3,930 voted last year; in Paterson 4,221 registered, while there are 5,600 voters, and in Hoboken 1,251 voters out of 2,050 have registered. On Nov. 2 the lists will be revised, and any persons desiring to register can do so by being personally present at the places of registration.

Political Brevities.

A delegation of the Tweed Club, which is located in East Broadway, yesterday invited Mr. TWEED to be present at the opening of their Club-house on Monday evening.

The Seventh Ward Wm. M. Tweed Club met last evening, at their new Club-house, No. 105 East Broadway, and expressed their satisfaction at the renomination of the "Boss."

A meeting of the friends of Hon. WM. S. ANDREWS will be held at No. 4 East Ninth-street, at 8 this evening. All those opposed to Tammany Hall, and in favor of Municipal reform are requested to attend.

A large meeting of colored citizens of the Fifteenth Ward was held at the Sullivan-street African Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday evening, and a Grant Club was organized for 1872. Rev. Dr. TURPIN presided, and resolutions were adopted in favor of the renomination of President GRANT.

A banner-raising, under the auspices of the William McMahon Reform Campaign Club, (Seventh Ward,) will take place in East Broadway, near Rutgers-street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in favor of the People's candidate for member of Assembly of the Fourth Assembly District.

The New-Jersey State Rifle Match.

The third annual rifle match of the New-Jersey National Guards was held in New-Brunswick, yesterday. The shooting was conducted according to the Hythe system. Over one hundred competitors, representing the various military organizations in the State, were present. The ranges were 100 and 200 yards, five shots at each. Private ALEXANDER MCMAIN, of the Second Regiment, who won the Major-General's medal last year, by a score of twenty-eight points, scored thirty-two points and was again declared the victor. Lieut. PARK of the First Regiment, the champion for 1869, won the officers' medal. The shooting will be resumed to-day.

Fire in Elizabeth, N. J.

A fire broke out yesterday, in Elizabeth, commencing in the basement of J. MARREN's crockery store, in the Corey Buildings, on Broad-street. The fire burned about two hours, causing damages amounting to $6,000. Messrs. DRAKE & COOK, the proprietors of the *Daily Herald*, lose about $1,000. Mr. MARREN's loss is $4,000. His property is insured in the Merchants' Mutual, of Newark, for $1,000; American Mutual, of Newark, $1,000; Manhattan, of Newark, $1,000. Mr. COREY's loss upon building is nearly $1,000, fully covered by insurance. The fire-alarm telegraph would not work, and it was some time after the fire broke out before the Fire Department was on the ground.

An Extraordinary Success.

Of *Harper's Weekly* for the present week, three hundred thousand copies have been ordered, and printed, and sold by the publishers. One house—the American News Company—ordered considerably over 50,000 copies; the New-England News Company, of Boston, ordered 40,000 copies; the Western News Company, whose place of business is Chicago, ordered from the ruins of their office 30,000 copies. Thus these three houses alone ordered over 120,000 copies.

To produce in time this extraordinary edition, the forms or pages which contain illustrations are electrotyped, and four different casts are taken of them, to be worked on as many rapid steam power-presses, which are kept going night and day during five days. The plain sides are printed on other and more rapid presses. It is probable that no other house in the country could print, in the required time, such an edition, which is really equal, the supplement being reckoned, to 450,000 copies of the paper.

For some time past the circulation of *Harper's Weekly* has been so steadily and rapidly increasing, that the publishers have been unable to keep up with the demand; and on a number of occasions have not been able to fill the actual orders received for it.

This success of *Harper's Weekly* is an evidence of the manner in which the American people appreciate true courage and independence in a journal. The *Weekly* has made incessant war upon the Tammany Ring, regardless of the fact that its course procured its publishers the enmity of the corrupt leaders among the Democrats, who took their revenge, not only in this City, but in California and elsewhere, by excluding the excellent school-books of Messrs. HARPER from the common schools. But that which displeased the corruptionists has won for *Harper's Weekly* the confidence of the great public, and has been one of the features which has brought the paper to its present extraordinary circulation. Its conductors have aimed to make not only a model illustrated paper, giving promptly and in the best style accurate and artistic pictures of the leading events of the day, but they have made, also, a journal conducted on sound and just principles, faithful to liberty, to honesty and sound morals, and independent, in the truest sense of the word. Its editorials are always able and thoughtful, and its literary matter is as valuable as its artistic work.

The low price at which, in these days, the best productions of artists and writers are furnished to the public, is curiously shown by such a journal as *Harper's Weekly*. If we count the *Weekly* with its supplement, which is now regularly given each number contains the equivalent of 88 pages of *Harper's Magazine*, or of an octavo volume of 300 or 400 pages, printed in open type. And yet this mass of matter, illustrated by the ablest and most popular artists, is sold for ten cents. Only a very large circulation could remunerate a publisher for such an outlay as is represented in the pictures, editorials, tales, and other literary matter of every number of *Harper's Weekly*.

Harper's Magazine is only second in its circulation to *Harper's Weekly*. Its regular monthly sales now reach over one hundred and thirty thousand copies.

It is certainly an extraordinary fact that, reckoning the population of the United States at forty millions, and the combined circulation of *Harper's Weekly* and *Magazine* at four hundred thousand, it would seem that one in every hundred of the population actually buy either the *Magazine* or the *Weekly*. What an immense educational power this is; and how fortunate for the country that this great influence is in the hands of able, conscientious and patriotic men.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company, of No. 108 Broadway, suffers no loss whatever by the Chicago fire. It withdrew all its agencies some time ago, and has been confining its business to the Metropolitan district. It is a long lane that has no turning; the Metropolitan has paid its millions hitherto, having usually been a liberal sharer in the current losses that have fallen upon our insurance companies, and if there is to be rain of porridge, there is no man's dish that we shall be more gratified to see right side up on the occasion than that of Mr. President GRAHAM. The Company has a cash capital of $300,000.—*Insurance Monitor.*

Alum Patent Safes in Chicago Fire.

[*By Telegraph.*]

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1871.

Valentine & Butler Safe and Lock Company, No. 296 Broadway, New-York:

Our safe (your manufacture) in fire eight (8) days. Contents perfect.

F. LORRILLARD & CO.,
No. 68 Michigan-avenue.

[*Again.*]

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1871.

Valentine & Butler Safe and Lock Company:

Safe you made for me all right—seven (7) days in fire.

H. C. CHAMPION,
No. 82 West Madison-street.

—*Evening Post.*

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20, 1871.

Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

We have the testimony of fifty two (52) firms who have saved their valuables in "Herring's Safes." Many more are being recovered from the ruins all right. HERRING & CO.

Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., (UPSTAIRS,)
Make a specialty of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
STERLING SILVER-WARE.

Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.

An unusually attractive assortment of novelties, in fancy silver, cases for wedding gifts, of an inexpensive character.

The works of the Gorham Company are very extensive, enabling them to employ the most accomplished talent in designing, skill in producing, and the best labor-saving machinery and method of manufacture, thus reducing the cost and bringing these beautiful wares within the reach of almost every purchaser.

The standard of this Silver is that of British Sterling, 925-1000.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches
AT LOWEST PRICES.
BISHOP & REIN,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET,
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

Buy your Furniture and Carpets at very low prices for cash, or pay in weekly or monthly installments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, No. 155 Chatham-st.—*Advertisement.*

LONG WINTER EVENINGS!—$20 Billiard Table. Full-size cues and balls, quick rubber cushions. Diagram free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HEAVEN!—If there's a heaven on earth, it is at Dr. COLTON'S, exclaimed an old man, a few days since, after having his teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Union.—*Advertisement.*

"No rule without an exception," except in the use of Durno's Catarrh Snuff. It cures all who use it.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Oct. 22, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads: EDITORIAL COMMENTS, ORIGINAL SKETCHES, LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS, LOCAL AFFAIRS, DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS, CURRENT LITERATURE, NATIONAL GUARD TOPICS, &c.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Coughs and Colds are Often Overlooked; a continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are an effectual COUGH REMEDY.

During the Process of Teething every mother should give her child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Missisquoi Spring.
This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the Kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by
JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Furniture.
New designs of upholstered furniture that have not been attempted before in this country, at KELTY'S Furniture and Curtain Store, Broadway, near Astor-place.

Chicago Fire.—One of the greatest losses to Chicago by the late fire was the Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Office and contents. The moment that was destroyed the Mayor declared martial law, and directed Gen. Sheridan to shoot down the burglars at sight. But the Burglar Alarm business is renewed, with a fresh stock. A large number of orders are being supplied, and Gen. Sheridan will soon be relieved from duty in this line.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy RELIABLE WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, RICH JEWELRY, and STERLING SILVER, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Easy Boots.—Boots and Lasts made on a new principle, only cure for tender feet. Recommended by anatomists, physicians and chiropodists. WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st. and No. 867 Broadway.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both these evils. Thousands cured. Call or send stamp for evidence.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs, at JAS. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

Hats.—All the new styles for gents, boys and youths, at moderate prices.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., corner 25th-st. Gentlemen constantly, day and night. Ladies' Turkish and Electric Baths day and evening.

Headache, Languor and Melancholy generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a torpid liver. Each may be readily removed by DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the liver and stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Sold by all druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Lambrequins, Draperies, &c.
New patterns just out. All styles of curtains at KELTY & CO.'S, Broadway, above 4th-st.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.
Hats On.—Mr. Bird, No 49 Nassau-st., who has announced his new styles in our paper every season for more years than our young readers can remember, wishes us to say that in reducing his price he has not reduced the quality of his work, but still gives a first-class covering to all heads, wise or otherwise, that present themselves for this purpose at his office.

Dyspepsia.—All persons suffering from indigestion will receive DR. T. M. SHARP'S CELEBRATED PILLS for a limited period free of charge, for trial, by applying at the wholesale office, No. 437 Canal-st., from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Dr. E. P. Miller's Turkish Baths, No. 41 West 26th-st., have been NEWLY RENOVATED, and are now in prime order.

Rev. Beecher Denies Rupture Cure by any other than DR. RAINBOW, No. 3 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Window Shades.
French embroidered, new patterns of all lengths, Holland shades, and all the new desirable shade fixtures. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 490 Broadway.—New and elegant designs on hand. Wood floors from 25 cents per foot.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Vanilla Beans, Mexican, Finest Quality, for sale by TAFT & TYLER, No. 54 Cedar-st.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—MELTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at No. 27 North Washington-square, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., JOHN M. ARMSTRONG, of St. Joseph, Mo., to Miss JENNIE A. MELTON, of this City.

☞ St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo., papers please copy.

BARCLAY—BARCLAY.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at the Church of the Holy Savior, by Rev. Dr. Carter, assisted by Rev. Dr. Harris Sackett, M. BARCLAY, of Hell Gate, to CORNELIA, daughter of the late Henry A. W. Barclay, of New-York.

CARRINGTON—WARDEN.—In London, on Saturday, 23d September, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by Rev. H. M. Luckock, Captain the Hon. W. CARRINGTON, Grenadier Guards, M. P. for Wycombe, to JULIET, only daughter of Francis Warden, Esq., of Paris.

CROSBY—YOUNG.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Wm. A. Seabury, ALLEN HOWARD CROSBY to JOSEPHA MCDONALD, daughter of the late Edmund M. Young, all of this City.

FLEET—KALBFLEISCH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, ROBERT S. FLEET to JOSIE M., youngest daughter of Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, all of that city.

FORRESTER—PLUMB.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. M. Carroll, FRANK FORRESTER, of New-York City, to SADIE PLUMB, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

GRISWOLD—WHITNEY.—At Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., by Rev. C. E. Swope, J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Jr., to CAROLINE S., daughter of the late Henry Whitney.

JUDSON—MORRISON.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., EDWARD H. JUDSON, of St. Paul, Minn., to JENNIE M. MORRISON, of New-York. No cards.

KNEELAND—FISHBOURNE.—At St. Ann's Church, Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 28, by Rev. Robert Fishbourne, JOHN KNEELAND, of New-York, to ARABELLA C., daughter of Edward E. Fishbourne, of Dublin.

MURRAY—BOWNE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Dr. J. Carpenter Smith, at the Clarendon Hotel, JAMES T. MURRAY to MARY A., daughter of Walter Bowne, Esq.

SHRADY—KEMPTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1871, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. John Dickinson, WILLIAM SHRADY, of this City, to Miss MARY KEMPTON, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

SUYDAM—BERGEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at the Congregational Church, Parkville, Long Island, by Rev. D. S. Sutphen, of New-Utrecht, JOHN SUYDAM, of Flatbush, to ELLEN M., only daughter of Tunis Bergen, of New-Utrecht.

WHITELY—DRAKE.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. K. Imbrie, of Jersey City, JAMES WHITELY to ELIZABETH E., daughter of Dr. W. F. Drake, all of this City.

DIED.

BEACH.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at the residence of her son, ALMIRA, wife of Robert W. Beach.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, 21st inst. Boats will be in attendance at foot of 61st-st., East River, at 10 o'clock, to convey the friends to the house. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

BENEDICT.—At Harlem, on Thursday, the 19th inst., MARTIN BENEDICT, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, corner of 2d-av. and 119th-st., on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

BLOODGOOD.—Thursday, 19th inst., at Flushing, Long Island, WM. D. BLOODGOOD, son of Dr. Joseph Bloodgood, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother, Isaac Bloodgood, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 21st inst.

Carriages will be waiting at the Bridge-street depot, on the arrival of the 1½ o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

☞ Utica, Ithaca and Schenectady papers will please copy.

CONNELL.—At No. 9 Mangin-st., JAMES CONNELL, aged 44 years.

Notice of funeral in Sunday paper.

DEAN.—At White Plains, on Friday, 20th inst., ALICE, daughter of Joseph A. and Louise G. Dean, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 57 Madison-av., New-York.

HOPKINS.—On the 18th inst., EDWIN W., son of William A. Hopkins, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 229 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, on Saturday next at 12 M.

KOMORNISKY.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 19, HENRY W., only son of Mrs. Eliza Komorniskу.

The relatives and friends and those of his brother-in-law, B. H. Cary, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 135 Fort Greene-place, on Monday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.

ROWE.—At Ossining, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, JAMES ROWE, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Messiah, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock.

SOMMERS.—On Thursday, the 19th inst., after a brief illness, THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Past Master of "Kane Lodge," and son of the late Rev. C. G. Sommers, D. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas Church, Ravenswood, Long Island, on Sunday next, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Boats leave East 34th-st. and East 92d-st. every fifteen minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 38 Wall-st.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 134 BROADWAY.

It having been ascertained that the losses of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company of this City by the Chicago disaster considerably exceed the first expectations of the officers of the Company, so much so as to greatly impair the capital of the Company, the Directors thereof, at a meeting held on the 19th inst., unanimously voted to call upon the stockholders to make up the deficiency, and a hearty response was made to the call by those present, and the Company will go on with its business as usual.

I. R. ST. JOHN, President.
A. R. FROTHINGHAM, Vice-President.
WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.
OCT. 19, 1871.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 21, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 8 A. M., on Thursday at 7½ A. M., and on Saturday at 9½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Oct. 24; whole tickets $25, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

ALBURGH SPRINGS LITHIA AND Sulphur Water will cure Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. Send for pamphlet. For sale by HOYT & BLANCHARD, No. 203 Greenwich-st.

WEDDING CARDS, NEW STYLES, FINE note paper and envelopes, monograms, seals, presses, stamps, badges, &c., by A. DEMAREST, practical engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

The tenth volume of WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE begins with January, 1872. Its regular contributors include Horace Greeley, Gail Hamilton, Thomas K. Beecher, Dr. Dio Lewis, Theodore Tilton, Dr. W. W. Hall, James Parton, &c. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Brick Pomeroy, John G. Saxe, Petroleum V. Nasby, &c., write for it occasionally.

A LETTER FROM MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

While overhauling our papers, after the recent removal to our new quarters, we came across the following letter, which so appropriately expresses the general sentiments of those who read our Magazine that we have concluded to publish it:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1871.

S. S. Wood:

DEAR SIR: In 1869, while I was editing The Mother at Home, I was much interested in a few copies of your Household Magazine, which found their way into my home, whether to me or my husband I do not know, nor does it matter. I was so much pleased that I wrote, asking for an exchange, but receiving no answer, I let the matter drop. I write now, inclosing $1, with the request that if you can furnish me the whole set of 1870, you will do so, and also put me down as a subscriber for 1871. If you have not a set of 1870, please, for the extra dollar, put my daughter down for 1871, directing to Rev. Mrs. Samuel Scoville, Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y.

I think one copy comes to the office of the Christian Union, edited by my husband, but I prefer to have one copy sent to the house for my own use.

Direct last year's numbers, if you have them, and this year's edition, if you please, to Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, No. 124 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., and oblige yours respectfully,

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

OUR CLUBBING TERMS.

THREE FIRST-CLASS PERIODICALS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE OF THEM.

We will send WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, (price $1,) Demorest's Monthly, ($3,) and either the American Agriculturist, ($1 50,) or Merry's Museum, ($1 50,) or the Herald of Health, ($2,) to be sent one year on receipt of $3. That is, $3 pays for our Magazine and Demorest and the Agriculturist. Should either Merry's Museum or the Herald of Health be preferred to the Agriculturist, it may be substituted for it.

Or, WOOD'S MAGAZINE, and the Phrenological Journal, (price $3,) new subscribers only, and either the Agriculturist, Merry's Museum, or the Herald of Health, for $3, which is but the price of the Journal.

WOOD'S MAGAZINE SENT FREE, WITH EITHER OF THE OPPOSITE PERIODICALS, AT THEIR REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

	Price.
American Agriculturist	$1 50
Hearth and Home	3 00
Christian Union	3 00
Pomeroy's Democrat	2 50
New-York Weekly Tribune	2 00
New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune	4 00
New-York Weekly World	2 00
Toledo Blade	2 00
Merry's Museum	1 50
Herald of Health	2 00
Scribner's Monthly	4 00
Harper's Monthly	4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00
Atlantic Monthly	4 00
Appleton's Journal	4 00
Scientific American	3 00
Peters' Musical Monthly	3 00

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR 1871–72.

We will furnish any one or more of the following premiums for the number of subscribers set opposite the price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Price.	No. Sub.
1—Davis' Sewing-machine	$60	[illegible]
2—Buckeye Mower	160	[illegible]
3—Smith's American Organs	125	[illegible]
4—Bradbury's Piano	500	[illegible]
5—Coin Silver Elgin Watch	31	[illegible]
6—Lady Elgin Gold Watch	85	[illegible]
7—Bickford's Knitting-machine	25	[illegible]
8—American Submerged Pump	15	15
9—Blanchard's Churn	5	12
10—Universal Clothes Wringer	9	14
11—Doty's Improved Washer	14	[illegible]
12—Family Scales, (Fairbanks',)	15	[illegible]
13—Double-barrel Gun	30	[illegible]
14—Wood's Pocket Magnifier	1 50	3
15—Compound Microscope	9	12
16—Opera Glass	9	12
17—Aneroid Barometer	14	20
18—Lady's Pen-knife, (N. Y. Knife Co.)	2	4
19—Gent's Pocket-knife, (N. Y. Knife Co.)	2	4
20—Lady's Gold Pen, Silv. Case, (Hawkes')	3 25	6
21—Gent's Gold Pen, Silv. Case, (Hawkes')	3 25	[illegible]
22—Gold Pen with Ebony Holder, (Hawkes')	4	7

PUBLICATIONS.

	Price.	No. Sub.
25—Webster's Unabridged Dictionary	$12	[illegible]
26—Webster's National Pictorial	6	[illegible]
27—32mo. Bible, Morocco, Gilt, Clasp	3	6
28—Photograph Family Bible	15	[illegible]
29—Fifty Portrait Album	4	[illegible]
30—Waverley Novels	6 25	[illegible]
31—Dickens' Works	6 25	[illegible]
37—Easter Morning	3	[illegible]
38—"Our Hope" and "Our Joy"	4	7

SILVER-PLATED WARE

	Price.	No. Sub.
60—Tea-set, six pieces (Lucius Hart.)	$50	[illegible]
61—Cake-basket, (Lucius Hart.)	14	[illegible]
62—Revolving Butter-cooler, (Lucius Hart)	10	15
63—Casters and Fruit-basket, (Lucius Hart)	25	[illegible]
64—Half-doz. Napkin-rings, (Lucius Hart)	6	9
65—Child's Cup	3 25	[illegible]
67—One doz. Tea-spoons, (Merid. Co.)	7 25	[illegible]
68—One doz. Table-spoons, (Merid. Co.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
69—One doz. Forks, (Merid. Co.)	14 75	[illegible]
70—One doz. Knives, iv.-hand., (Merid. Co.)	12 75	[illegible]
71—One doz. solid steel-plated, (Merid. Co.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
72—One set Knives & F's, rubber-handles	5 75	9
73—One set Knives & F's, rosewood-hand's	3 25	6
74—Carving-knife, Fork and Steel	6 [illegible]	9

Premiums Nos. 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37 and 38 will be mailed, free of postage, on receipt of the Club. Address S. S. WOOD & CO., Newburg, N. Y., who will mail three numbers of the Magazine free.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN Tax-payers and Hon. MICHAEL TUOMEY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

To Hon. Michael Tuomey, No. 644 Lexington-av.:

SIR: Learning that your name is mentioned as a candidate for Senator in the Eighth Senatorial District the undersigned tax-payers of said district would ask you the following questions, and request of you as early an answer to them as possible:

First—Have you been, and are you now, opposed to the Tammany "Ring" and the corruptionists that rule and have ruled the City of New-York for the last five years?

Second—Will you, if elected, by your vote in the Senate and your influence there, oppose any and every scheme by which Tammany power can be or might be attempted to be continued?

Third—Will you, if elected, vote for the repeal of the present Charter of the City of New-York, and aid in enacting a Charter through which the rights of the citizens and their property will be protected, and responsibility for official acts placed where they properly belong?

Fourth—Will you, if elected, do all in your power to reduce taxation and restore the Government of the City and State to old-fashioned economical administration? Very respectfully yours, &c.

FRANCIS H. AMIDON, hatter, No. 667 6th-av.
JOHN WENDEL, builder, No. 12 Beekman-place.
KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 654 5th-av.
JOHN KERR, brewer, No. 221 East 54th-st.
JOHN MOLLER, refiner, No. 125 East 54th-st.
S. GOLDENBERG, importer, No. 626 Lexington-av.
JAMES G. BURCHELL, builder, No. 12 West 51st-st.
OWEN MORAN, builder, No. 457 East 57th-st.
CHARLES KLEIN, furniture, 58th-st. and 4th-av.
RICHARD BULWINKLE, merchant, 636 Lexington-av.
PHILIP SMITH, grocer, No. 265 East 51st-st.
DAVID DEVENNY, real estate, No. 158 East 79th-st.
JOSEPH SMITH, builder, No. 234 West 48th-st.
JOHN FETTRETCH, builder, No. 544 Madison-av.
ERNST BERNET, proprietor "Terrace Garden," 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
WM. BEHREND, brewer, No. 306 East 58th st.
GUSTAV HAUPT, merchant, East 58d-st.
JAMES GALLAGHER, brass-founder, 427 East 57th-st.
GEORGE SCHAEFFER, flour merchant, 154 East 60th-st.
PATRICK BEGGS, corner 3d-av. and 58th-st.
S. ROSENBECK, merchant, No. 631 Lexington-av.
A. COLLENBERGER, merchant, 317 to 327 East 46th-st.
GEO. B. SCHNEIDER, baker, No. 593 3d-av.
WM. WEBNER, corner 50th-st. and 7th-av.
THOMAS H. GERATY, merchant, No. 54 East 79th-st.
LEANDER STONE, lumber dealer, corner 1st-av. and 54th-st.
LEOPOLD LAND, merchant, No. 1,000 2d-av.
ROGER MONAHAN, builder, Lexington-av. and 53d-st.
PETER RIEHL, 2d-av., between 47th and 48th sts.
H. HUFNAGLE, confectionery, cor. 59th st. and 3d-av.

LETTER OF MR. TUOMEY.

To Messrs. Francis H. Amidon, Kingman F. Page, John Moller, John Kerr and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 12th inst. was duly received:

In reply, I have to say that if the opposition to Tammany Hall deem me the most available candidate for Senator in the Eighth Senatorial District, and place me in nomination, I shall accept the same, although I desire it to be understood that I am not in the way of any person who can, perhaps, better unite all elements opposed to Tammany.

Any candidate who may be selected, and deemed the strongest man for the success of our cause, will receive my cordial support.

To your interrogatories in respect to my position, I beg to say:

First—That for the last five years I have been and still am opposed to the Tammany Ring in all its phases. Four years ago I ran for Senator as the opponent of its candidate, Henry W. Genet, and doubtless received the majority vote, but by fraud, was counted out.

Second—If nominated by the Reform party and elected, I will oppose any and every scheme for the continuance of the Tammany power.

Third—I consider the present City Charter the most wicked and iniquitous enactment that ever was imposed upon the people, and if elected, I will vote for its repeal, and use all my efforts for the enactment of a charter by which popular rights will be protected, and every official rendered strictly accountable for his acts.

Fourth—I will, if elected, oppose all schemes by which burdens on tax-payers may be increased, and use all my efforts to restore the City and State Government to an administration of economy and frugality.

Fifth—I am in favor of an entire reform in the City Government, in every respect, and consider a radical change necessary for the protection and welfare of the community. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

MICHAEL TUOMEY.

A GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING will be held at Syracuse, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., under the auspices of the Republican County Committee, of Onondaga, and the State Committee, co-operating with the Young Men's State Republican Association. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Cass. H. Van Wyck, Ex-Gov. Butler G. Noble, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. Members of the organization throughout the State are invited to attend, and voluntary delegations are invited from all districts. The Republican County Committee, of Onondaga, will have charge of local arrangements and all local Republican Committees, and organizations throughout the County, are invited to attend en masse.

LEE R. SANBORN,
Secretary Young Men's State Republican Association.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1871.

XIITH, XIXTH AND XXIID WARDS—For Senator, Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, honest men's candidate, opposed to all corruption

MRS. JEAN LANDER.

Her Experiences in Chicago on the Eventful Night of Fire—Scenes and Incidents as Witnessed by Her.

The following letter from Mrs. JEAN LANDER, the actress, to a lady friend in Philadelphia, describing the scenes of the Chicago conflagration, we transfer from the columns of the Press to our own:

No. 334 MICHIGAN-AVENUE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Sunday, Oct. 15, 1871.

MY DEAR FRIEND: A word from me, with assurance of my mother's and my own safety, will perhaps be welcome. In the hurry of the alarm, at the dead of night, the sparks and ... of fire thicker than the ... flakes of an Eastern snow-storm, cared for by an entire stranger, we escaped to the shelter of a friend's roof, a mile beyond, where at last the fire was checked; and now a week has passed, yet our nerves are not quieted. Constant alarms of fresh fires keep us anxious and excited. Every block provides its own patrol guard. Every passer-by, after nightfall, is stopped and questioned, such is the dread of incendiarism. We have no gas, but none is needed; the immense piles of grain (2,500,000 bushels) in what were the limits of great grain elevators, and the heaps of coal in the store-yards, the smaller heaps in each coal-cellar, with their respective yellow and blue flames reflected in the clouds over the burned and unburned streets, light with a fearful red glare, suggesting, where the clouds hang low and heavy, new cause for alarm.

Think! Four square miles of thickly-populated, and on the business side, densely-built streets. First the business offices of the great merchants of this great electric business mart, then their luxurious homes on the North Side, homes in which treasures of the Old World were collected, pictures, sculpture, books, and gems, combined with the workmanship and products of the New World; costly carvings, rich furniture, carriages, horses—the estimate in all cannot fall short of one thousand millions—all swept away by the accidental overturn of a lamp in a little Bohemian shanty or cow-shed. It seems inconceivable how the fire could at first have been fed. Amid low one and two story buildings, through two blocks on the West Side, it began, the wind helping from the south-west. It scorched, but left, the larger buildings, to return when reinforced by flames from the bridge and shipping, and lumber and coal yards. Then the big flakes of fire and flame crossed the river, taking a diagonal course over the South Side, seizing all in its way to the Court-house, passing the new Pacific Hotel, (nearly finished,) and sweeping the Sherman House and all between the square and river. Crossing the street, the whirlwind of flame drew into its circle block after block to the right. Hooley's Opera-house to Dearborn-street, First National Bank; showered its flakes on the Tremont House, followed on to the Illinois Central Depot and the lake, seizing on the lower end of State-street and Wabash and Michigan avenues. Then came the marvel: in the teeth of a hurricane of wind, the fire-fiend cut its way in great swirls of flame backward, where people had rested and goods were heaped to windward "of all harm." It pushed back and back, until men, women and children, the sick and the aged, teams, carriages drawn by horses or men, laden down with goods, were fleeing away, many never stopping until the southern limits of the city were reached. Wild rumors of the rapidity of the coming flames ... doubt a mile from the fire. At last, by trusting to SHERIDAN, and blowing up a few insignificant buildings, the scourge was stopped to the south. But, in the meantime, what had it done north? While the men had been fighting the flames round their business houses, and the few, comparatively few, homes of their friends, the flames had recrossed the river, burning away all the bridges, forming unapproachable volcanoes of fire to their homes, and thus, in many instances, the unguarded ... If at the south the horror was felt, it yielded in all respects to the terrors of the North Side of the city; here it was striven against—there it reveled unchecked. Nothing but the destruction of Pompeii can outline the ravages and rapidity of its career. It fed on everything—the Nicolson pavement of the streets, the sidewalks, the fences; for example, one instance in many, a lady with her children took refuge four times, and four times that flaming sword pointed "onward!" until she found shelterless safety, with hundreds of others, five miles from home, on the open prairie, where they passed the fearful night. Others were surrounded by the fire and rushed into the lake, where, by plunging under the water as the heat became unbearable, they saved their own and children's lives. Again, delicate women fled along the streets, their footsteps licked by the dogging flames, igniting their hastily-donned clothing. A cry! a stop! and the fire is put out by some friendly hand; that brief stop is almost fatal, and the utmost speed is needed to regain lost ground in this race for life. Into the old grave-yard—over the graves of the dead—fled the living, and through the dry grass and over the fences and graves crept or leaped their enemy, beyond all ... into Lincoln Park, on to the barren lake shore; and there, exhausted, they sank down beside the dead.

... how many forever in time? Weeks must go before the sad list can be completed. What stayed the fire on that side God knows.

And now, after this visitation, in which Court-house, churches, water-works, gas-house, depots, hotels, theatres, Post-office, telegraph, stores, wholesale and retail, grain-elevators, breweries, and over 20,000 houses, were destroyed, and 150,000 people left homeless, see the hopefulness, energy and cheerful determination of everybody. Men have sketched plans for their new buildings by the light of the element destroying their old ones. No despondency, even with a conviction of bankrupt insurance companies staring them in the face. Even the most sanguine repudiate the idea of insurance money for destruction on so large a scale; and imagine how their hearts warmed and throbbed when communication with the outer world was re-established, when the sympathy and aid of the whole nation—the whole world—was theirs. The first telegram flashed over the restored wires from St. Louis was followed by others from city after city; before the fires had ceased raging, trains laden with food and clothing arrived, and now relief is pouring in in a steady stream.

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock all the banks resume business. Insurance offices are ready to pay all demands, the ruins are being cleared, a hundred wooden buildings are already a story high for temporary use; on Thursday water is promised, in a week gas; and while the city will be rebuilt, the Chicago Aid and Relief Society will supply shelter in wooden barracks, and administer to the needy and sick the funds so lavishly bestowed.

It is impossible for me to give you even a faint idea of the experience of the last week, but even these few words may be interesting to you. Why, do you know I felt ashamed I had suffered nothing when all around me had lost so much!

With love and remembrances, I remain very sincerely yours, JEAN LANDER.

Seizure of Valuable Sevres Porcelain at Castle Garden.

One of the most important, and decidedly the most valuable, of any seizure ever made at the Customs Bureau at Castle Garden, was effected on Tuesday afternoon last by Inspector JOSEPH L. CHAPMAN, assisted by Inspector MATHEW WALKER. The steam-ship Denmark arrived that morning, and among her steerage passengers was a Frenchman named BEAUBAUM, who claimed the ownership of four cases, which he represented contained household effects. These cases, with the baggage of other passengers, were landed at Castle Garden and stopped by one of the Inspectors on the ship for examination. Upon opening the cases at the Customs Bureau, a cursory examination was made by the Appraiser on duty, and, on the representations of BEAUBAUM that the goods were household effects, and that he was ignorant of the value of them, they were released and sent to the express office at the Garden for conveyance to a French boarding-house at No. 79 Greene-street, where the owner intended to stay for a few days. The examination of the Appraiser must have been very slight, and perhaps he was ignorant of the real value of such articles, or he would have stopped them. A few hours after the goods were released Inspector CHAPMAN was informed by a friend that over $20,000 worth of goods had passed through the Garden that morning. A description of the cases was obtained, and they were found in the express office, signed by CHAPMAN and WALKER, and sent to the seizure-room of the Custom-house. The Inspectors then went in search of BEAUBAUM, whom they found at a late hour at night at the house No. 79 Greene-street, surrounded by his friends. The man was searched, and in his pocket-book were found invoices for Swiss porcelain and other articles of vertu, valued at 20,000 francs. The invoices gave accurate descriptions of the articles, and with them the Inspectors were enabled to identify the goods. BEAUBAUM represented that he was a merchant in Paris, that the goods belonged to him, and that they were worth more than $10,000 in gold. His stories were very contradictory, and more reliance was placed on the invoices which were found on his person.

The next day the cases were opened at the seizure-room, and a collection of magnificent works of art was unfolded to view. A detailed description would be impossible. Rich Sevres vases, elegantly inlaid and ornamented with most exquisite paintings; a mantel clock, worth $500 in gold; sets of porcelain ware, each differently ornamented with painting; large salvers, similarly decorated; a grand allegorical picture representing Age in pursuit of pleasure, while behind him rides Death, and before him is an abyss; chocolate-cups of the most fragile material, profusely ornamented; dozens of plates of Sevres porcelain, each one bearing beautiful paintings of rich execution and chaste design, and, in short, a collection of ware such as is rarely seen in this country. These were all carefully packed, undoubtedly new, and had never been in use.

The collection was inspected by the principal officers of Customs, and pronounced the most important and valuable ever brought into the seizure-room from Castle Garden, and they unhesitatingly awarded Inspector CHAPMAN and his partner the praise of having not only performed their duty, but of accomplishing the ... goods will undoubtedly be condemned, for the proof of smuggling is evident upon the papers seized. The duty upon articles of this class is fifty per cent., thus making the aggregate value of the goods in this country from $15,000 to $18,000, though at auction sale they might not realize more than the last-named sum.

The Ready-Street Murder—Continuation of the Trial of William Rudd for Killing His Wife.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, the trial of WM. RUDD, for the murder of his wife, was continued. Two witnesses, WM. MCCARTHY and THOMAS HAYS, testified to having seen the accused fall out the window.

Officer JOLLY, of the Third Precinct, said he asked the prisoner why he threw his wife out the window, and he replied, "I didn't do it;" "You did," replied witness; to this the prisoner replied, "I did;" he finally added, "I don't know why I did it;" the prisoner looked very excited at the time; the prisoner didn't appear to be drunk, though he had taken some liquor.

GEO. PADDOCK was next examined, and stated that he, Mr. TOWNSEND, and Mr. AMBROSE P. SPENCER went to the place in question, located themselves in the precise positions the witness, HUME, and the prisoner and his wife occupied at the time of the tragic occurrence, and that he was unable at that distance to distinguish more than the outline of Mr. SPENCER and Mr. TOWNSEND, who at the time struggled in imitation of the prisoner and the deceased.

For the defense, GEORGIANA DAKEYNE, an intelligent colored woman was examined. She said she knew the prisoner and his wife since May, 1866; he was a fond, loving husband, and her treatment of him was generally abusive.

The further testimony in the case will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Insurance Convention.

The Insurance Convention held its third day's session yesterday. Permanent organization was urged, and suggestions made in reference to paying the expenses of delegates and compensating the Secretary. The report of the Committee on Fire Risks was adopted. A long debate took place on the question of adopting uniform tables of mortality, and on the best manner of making up the affairs of an insolvent company.

The International Yacht Race To-day.

The yacht race to-day will be sailed over the open sea-course, twenty miles to windward and return, starting from Sandy Hook Lightship. The yachts will start at 10 A. M. It is not decided who will represent the New-York Yacht Club, but the Sappho, Dauntless, Palmer, and Columbia will be on hand and await the decision of the Committee. The races now stand two for the New-York Yacht Club and one for Commodore ASHBURY.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The legal sales of City real estate looked for at the Exchange yesterday, Oct. 20, (three in number,) were all postponed, and as a consequence no business was transacted, the day passing without event. In reference to the suburban auctions held on Thursday, that conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER at Inglewood, Queens County, Long Island, was largely attended, and the result a successful one, in all some 140 lots being sold for about $18,000 in the aggregate. Full details of the transaction will be found below. The principal buyers at the sale were as follows: Geo. Kellen, John Salmon, Chas. Walker, T. B. Potter and James Williams, of this City; Geo. M. Sinclair and Henry Long, of Brooklyn; John Shaw, of Williamsburg; Joseph Burrough, of Newtown; C. Kipp, of Jersey City, and the following of Queens: Alexander Cook, Thos. Canister, Thos. Gregory, James Clift, John Fish, Frederick Rost and John C. Bergen. At Orange, N. J., at the sale under the direction of R. R. HAZARD, Jr., quite a number of buyers and others were present, but a disposition being manifested to undervalue the property, but comparatively a small portion of it was disposed of. That sold, however—about four acres on Orange Mountain and one plot in Orange Valley—brought better figures than were realized last year, the average per acre being $2,000. The sale at Alturas, Rockland County, S. E. OGDEN, auctioneer, passed off quietly, some four lots being sold on fair terms. In regard to the Newark sale, held also on Thursday, no report has been received. For to-day no auctions are announced, but the week closes with a firm market, while the general result of business for the past six days is the best thus far of the season. The sales to take place next week are of special importance, and, as usual, a full list of those prepared, with details, will appear in this column on Monday.

Suburban Sales, Thursday, Oct. 19.
INGLEWOOD, QUEENS, LONG ISLAND.
By Johnson & Miller.

4 lots, corner Jericho turnpike and Creed-av., 25 x about 100	$880
6 lots, corner Jericho turnpike, adjoining, 25x140	1,280
1 lot, corner Jericho turnpike and Reno-av., 25x155	275
3 lots, corner Jericho turnpike, adjoining, 25x155	545
4 lots, corner Jericho turnpike, adjoining, 25x155	600
4 lots, corner Jericho turnpike, adjoining, 25x172	700
5 lots, Creed-av., corner Carey-st., 25x100	755
4 gores on Carey-st., irregular sizes, in rear of above	480
3 gores on Carey-st., irregular sizes, adjoining	315
8 lots, Creed-av., 25x100	1,000
5 lots, Carey-st., in rear of above, 25x100	500
4 lots, Carey-st., adjoining, 25x100	440
4 lots, Carey-st., adjoining, irregular	420
2 gores, corner Westland-av. and Carey-st., 25x about 90	270
4 lots on Whittier-st., 25x100	340
4 lots on Whittier-st., adjoining, 25x100	360
3 lots on Whittier-st., adjoining, 25x100	360
2 lots on Whittier-st., adjoining, 25x100	190
8 lots on Creed-av., between Whittier and Irving sts., 25x100	900
8 lots on Creed-av., between Irving and Sigourney sts., 25x100	600
8 lots on Creed-av., between Irving and Sigourney sts., in rear, 25x100	840
4 lots, corner Creed-av. and Sigourney-st., 25x100	520
4 lots, corner Creed-av. and Sigourney-st., in rear, 25x100	320
4 lots, corner Creed-av. and Sedgwick-st., 25x100	400
15 lots, Sedgwick-st., between Creed and Westland avs., 25x100	1,250
4 lots, corner Westland-av. and Sedgwick-st., 25x100	360
6 lots, corner Creed-av. and Sedgwick-st., 25x100	600
11 lots, Hempstead turnpike, 25x100	2,300
11 lots, Hempstead turnpike, 25x100	1,830

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 101 60TH-ST, for sale.—A first-class brown-stone four story high-stoop house, handsomely furnished, No. 101 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., will be sold very cheap, owner wanting to leave for Europe. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st., Real Estate Agents, pay particular attention to the care of estates, attending to the repairs, renting and collecting rents of the same.
Parties residing out of the City who desire to place their estates in hands of agents, may rely on the best of attention being given to the business.

A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling in 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for sale at only $14,500; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A NEW WELL-ARRANGED HIGH-stoop medium-size modern brown-stone dwelling, between Broadway and Central Park, on 71st-st., for sale reasonably; very accessible by cars and stages; fine present, grand prospective value. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE LARGE FOUR-STORY house, with extension and extra depth lot, convenient to Broadway, in East 18th-st., for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A—22 VALUABLE LOTS BETWEEN Avenue St. Nicholas, junction with 8th-av. and the Grand Boulevard, on 146th-st., for sale low; fine present, grand prospective value. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., ON 54TH-ST., a four-story, thoroughly-built new high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with all the modern improvements; size 25x... lot, half the block; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—ELEGANT FULL-SIZE brown-stone house on 48th-st., near 5th-av.; also elegant houses on 5th-av., near 28th-st., and in 23d-st.; also, extra large house on 46th-st., near 5th-av. E. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place, corner Broadway.

A—FIRST-CLASS DESIRABLE new brown-stone corner and inside medium-size dwellings on 57th-st., (100-foot street,) convenient to Central Park and Broadway, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—A medium-size brown-stone dwelling with every modern convenience, recently completely renovated. For sale low. Possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

JUST FINISHED AND FOR SALE—The finest finished house in New-York, No. 615 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.; 30 feet frontage. Apply to DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, architects, No. 61 East 41st-st., corner of Park-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 160 EAST 37TH-ST., BROWN-stone; black-walnut parlor; 100 feet street; at a bargain. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., 60th-st., North River.

HOUSES IN ALL LOCALITIES AT all prices, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A large, handsomely-furnished house, for first-class boarding purposes; one preferred where the owner would board out for rent; immediate possession required; unquestionable references. Address immediately, BROOKLYN, Box No. 130 Times Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly-located houses in all Brooklyn—Prices and terms to suit—No. ... Clinton-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., four-story, high-stoop brown-stone French roof house, 25x... a stable lot in rear, finished in elegant style, nineteen rooms; No. 271 Quincy-st., three-story brick front French roof, 20x..., ... foot court-yard and elegant piazza in front, contains all modern improvements; 252 Claremont-av., two-and one-half story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and trimmings, ten rooms, lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all modern improvements; Nos. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphi-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, ..., all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession; call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises, or address T. FAGAN, No. 293 Clermont-av.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—TWO houses, with nice vacant lots; payment small cash, some on mortgage and balance in farm; conveniently in healthy location; at a value from $15,000 to $25,000; stock and crops would be taken. Inquire of MARCUS H. LAING, No. 42 John-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

TO A FARMER OR CAPITALIST with from $2,000 to $3,000 a rare opportunity is offered to engage in truck-farming, near Norfolk, Va.; good farm and all necessary implements. Wishing to enlarge, I want a partner with the above amount to join me, the same to be used as a working capital. For particulars, address R. S. DUNNVILLE, Suffolk, Nansemond County, Va.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A SPLENDID HOME in the country, forty acres, large house, barns, &c.; plenty shade and fruit of all kinds; excellent water; very healthy; 1½ hours' ride from City Hall, New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, near depot; location unsurpassed. Apply to WM. MACKAY, Somerville, N. J.

A COUNTRY HOUSE—FLUSHING; twenty-five minutes from New-York; all the modern improvements; greenhouse, stables, extensive fruiteries, large trees; this property will be sold at a sacrifice; it is in perfect order; can be occupied immediately. Address W. E. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of capitalists and investors to the purchase of acre property in the lower end of Westchester County. We can offer for sale several plots of from 10 to 100 acres near the Harlem River. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church in the village of Nyack, suitable for manufacturing or other purposes; location good and convenient to steam-boats and cars. Apply to G. A. SMITH, near the church.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT NEAR Plainfield; owner going West; will sell lower than any property in the neighborhood; bargain. JAQUES, No. 203 Broadway.

SUMMIT, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A handsome first-class residence quite near the railroad station. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 40 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—PECONIC HOUSE, GREENport, Long Island. Apply to D. G. FLOYD, Greenport.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH shore, a cottage, well heated and thoroughly comfortable, with five acres of land, fine shade and fruit trees, vegetable garden, beautifully situated, only seven minutes' walk from landing. Apply to WM. T. HALL, No. 59 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN EAST 60TH-ST.—To rent for six months the handsomely furnished house, No. 155 East 60th-st.; rent $225 per month; in good order, and completely furnished. For permits apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT BAYONNE, N. J. TWO villas in Bay View place; all modern conveniences; twelve rooms; large lot ground; seven minutes from depot. Apply to BRAMHALL & SEYMOUR, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J., or at Bayonne office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, or good board for a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. For terms apply on the premises, No. 124 West 11th-st.

TO LEASE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE ELegant four-story brown-stone house No. 27 East 36th-st., between Madison and Park avs., partially furnished or without furniture. Apply only to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN THE VILLAGE OF MT. VERNON, on the New-York and New-Haven Road, a house and store on the corner of 4th-av. and 3d-st.; a good place for a dry-goods store.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, house No. 432 West 20th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, L. M. LUTHER, No. 131 Washington-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, in the splendid new iron-front building, Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring sts. The stores, lofts and basements, 100x100 feet; well lighted, front and rear, and finely finished throughout; suitable for any large manufacturing or mercantile business, being near Broadway, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels; steam-engine eighty horse power; Otis' patent elevators, water and gas throughout, and heated by steam; can be divided into two stores, 50x100, or into four stores, 25x100; immediate possession. Will be rented low for a term of years. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY, 4th-av. and 30th-st.; size, 50x80 feet; even with sidewalk; high ceiling; suitable for balls, concerts, theatricals, political meetings, free-and-easy, dancing school, &c.; will be let by the month, week or day; splendid floor. Apply on premises.

A VERY GOOD STABLE TO RENT, in 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, entirely detached and private; five stalls above ground; good carriage-house; gas and water. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A LARGE FLOOR ON BROADWAY, corner, near Wall-st., suitable for a banking-house, trust or insurance company, to lease; size 25x150 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM-POWER, TO let; good light. Apply at Nos. 25 and 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE PRIVATE stable No. 20 East 13th-st. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 107 Front-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.
ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX HUNDRED CHOICE VILLA PLOTS AND FARM HOUSE AND OUT-BUILDINGS, At Norwood, N. J., THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1871. At 1 o'clock P. M. on the Premises.
These lots are only one hour from New-York by the popular NORTHERN RAILROAD, ARE OF GREAT PROSPECTIVE VALUE, and are situated within TWENTY-ONE MILES OF NEW-YORK, AND FIVE MINUTES' WALK of the STATION, and a station of the Midland Railroad is to be on the ground, on an elevation commanding fine views and in the immediate vicinity of the favorite Norwood Hotel.
LUNCHEON on the ARRIVAL of the TRAIN.
Special free train will leave New-York, foot of 23d-st., 10½ A. M., Chambers-st. 11 A. M., on day of sale.
For maps, passes and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE, (NORTH,) NEAR 5TH-AV.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
The lease of the lot, together with the extra-sized house and stable, known as No. 21 Washington-square, (North,) between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st.; house is three-story, basement and sub-cellar, 25½ front by about 75 feet deep, is in fair order, and contains gas, bath and water, &c.; stable on rear of lot, 25 by 25 feet, with right of way through alley to Macdougal-st., lot 25 by about 138 feet, is leased from George R. Rogers; present lease expires May 1, 1875, with two renewals at twenty-one years each; present ground rent, $400 per annum and taxes. For maps and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND. BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, OCT. 26—Twenty lots, admirably located near the ferries in that beautiful suburb, where taxes are moderate and honestly applied. Sale peremptory. Maps, &c., at office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, Fourth, Ninth Avs, West, Washington, 35th, 72d, 73d, 117th, 118th, and 131st sts. BEING PART OF ESTATE OF THE LATE PAUL SPOFFORD, ALSO In Harlem, Brooklyn, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building:)
THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, South-west corner Broadway and 26th-st.
BROADWAY—No. 732; granite house and lot, 27x100.
WEST-ST.—Nos. 27, 28 and 29 Washington-st., Nos. 48, 50 and 52; warehouses on entire plot, 46.10 feet on West-st., 62.9 feet on Washington-st., by 170 feet deep.
WEST 37TH-ST.—No. 101; lot 15.5x98.9, adjoining State Arsenal.
9TH-AV., 72D AND 73D STS.—21 lots; frontage on 9th-av., 204.4 feet; depth on each street, 275 feet.
EAST 117TH AND 118TH STS.—7 lots, 275 ft. east of Avenue A, each 25x100.10 ft., with two-story frame house and small stable.
4TH-AV.—8 lots, entire west front between 130th and 131st sts.; 199.10 ft. front, 100 ft. depth, with brick factory thereon.
131ST-ST.—12 lots south side, adjoining avenue lots, each 25x99.11 ft.
3D-AV.—No. 2,291, front and rear houses and lot; 25.0x104 ft.; east side, between 124th and 125th sts.
3D-AV.—The entire block bounded by 2d and 3d avs., 101st and 102d sts., containing 48 full lots, opposite the proposed Crystal Palace Grounds.
3D-AV.—5 lots south-east corner 107th-st.
EAST 107TH-ST.—South side, 5 lots, adjoining avenue lots.
2D-AV.—2 lots east side, 50.4 ft. south of 98th-st., each 25.2x100.
1ST-AV.—5 lots south-east corner 102d-st., each 25.2x100.
1ST-AV.—4 lots west side, 50.5 ft. south of 118th-st., each 25.2¼x100 ft.
102D-ST.—1 lot south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 25x100.
116TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 100 ft. west of 1st-av., 25x100.10 ft.
116TH-ST.—4 lots north side, 200 ft. east of 2d-av., 25x100.10 ft. each.
119TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 275 ft. east of 1st-av., 25x100.10 ft. each.
127TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 325 ft. west of 3d-av., 25x99.11 ft.
PACIFIC-ST., Brooklyn—No. 587, house and lot; 18.8x100 ft.
DIVISION-ST., Brooklyn—4 lots near Debevoise-av.; each 25x100 ft.
AMOS-ST., Brooklyn—5 lots near Debevoise-av.; each 25x100 ft.
4TH AND 5TH AVS., 16TH-ST., Brooklyn—65 lots and gores, being north half of block.
5TH-AV., Brooklyn—N. e. corner 45th-st., 12 lots.
Also, 29 lots on Kingsland-av., Debevoise-av., Richardson-st., North Henry-st., &c., &c., Brooklyn.
CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Fulton-st., south side, part of lots 5 and 8, being 50x100 ft.; Shelton-st., n. w. corner Oak-st., lot No. 8, 50x121 ft.; Division-st., east side, between Cherry and Oak sts., lots Nos. 10, 14, 15 and 16, each 50x121 ft.; Division-st., s. e. corner Cherry-st., lot No. 1; Shelton-st., west side, between Elm and Maple sts., lots Nos. 10, 11, 15 and 16, each 50x120 ft.
Township 5, N. R. 11 west, 80 acres, being north half, south-west quarter, section 21; and 80 acres, being south half, north-west quarter, section 22.
Terms of sale on improved property—sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on Bond and Mortgage for three years, and two-thirds may remain on unimproved property.
Books and maps can be had on application at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE. BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, OF VALUABLE VILLA SITES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, AND THIRTY-FOUR LOTS ON BROADWAY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. N. Ayres, Esq., Executor of Lucius Chittenden, deceased, twenty-six villa sites, situate on WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
This property is part of a large tract on the Heights, purchased by the late Mr. Chittenden, and reserved as being the choicest and most desirable property on the Heights. It commands an extensive view of the Hudson and Harlem Rivers and of the beautiful valley lying between the Heights and Harlem River; and for healthfulness of location, grandeur, beauty, and variety of scenery is not surpassed by any property on New-York Island or its vicinity.
THE NEW RIVER BOULEVARD, now being laid out under the direction of Central Park Commissioners, and which runs through the westerly portion of the property, will, when completed, add greatly to its accessibility, and its course being along the high land on the bank of the river, and Riverside Park, will afford the most beautiful and picturesque drive on the island. The property is also but a short drive from the CENTRAL PARK; also
THIRTY-FOUR LOTS adjoining the above-described property and fronting on BROADWAY, which is to be widened to the width of 100 feet, making it one of the best roads on the island. The property will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances.
Seventy per cent of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

E. J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.
Will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late C. Gentrey, Gunther, Esq., known as Hillside, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., containing about ten acres, large orchard, fine shade, excellent garden; the dwelling is about 50x45; Mansard roof; conservatory adjoining dining-room; high ground; splendid views. Terms, ten per cent. day of sale; balance in sixty days.
Title perfect; sold free of incumbrance.
Photographs at auctioneers' office.
For further particulars apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE. CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM TEN TO TWELVE PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PAUL FALK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 232 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1871. oc21-lawSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON DONAU, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,06[illegible].—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Simon Donau, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1871. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. 128 Duane-street. o7-law3wSa*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A WIDE-AWAKE TEACHER to take charge of the primary department of a first-class school. Apply to No. 128 East 24th-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D.D., Pastor of the New England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY morning at 10½ o'clock. Subject—Man more Precious than Gold. Rev. Dr. BURCHARD will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. All invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 22, at 10½, and by Rev. J. BROADUS, D. D., in the EVENING at 7½.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST.—Seats free. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM, a new institution for the reception of foundlings and abandoned children, and to aid in preventing the crime of infanticide, will be held at the Tabernacle, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 22, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., Rev. H. H. MONTGOMERY, D. D., and by one or more medical gentlemen. All are cordially invited to attend who may feel interested in this charitable scheme to provide a safe and temporary woman's refuge, and to lessen infant mortality in New-York City and State.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. R. MEREDITH will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Experience meeting every SATURDAY EVENING. Collections for Chicago and the suffering West. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening's address—Can the Protestant Episcopal Church Afford the Basis for the American Church of the Future? The Rector will preach.

AT WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching on SUNDAY A. M. at 10½. Subject: Christ Manifested, and at 7½ P. M. Subject: The Purpose of His Manifestation. Seats free. Young men's meeting at 6½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. J. S. HAUGH, Pastor.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH—CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, 22d inst., Rev. ATHANASE COQUEREL, of Paris, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. W. R. G. MELLEN, of Staten Island, in the EVENING. Seats free at evening service. The public cordially invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Rev. G. L. PRENTICE will address young men on SUNDAY EVENING. Singing by the congregation under the direction of a popular leader, with grand organ and cornet accompaniment, from 7½ to 8 o'clock, to be followed by evening service.

A DISCOURSE ON PATRIOTISM will be delivered by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, (entrance No. 17 Greene-st.) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Afternoon services at 3 P. M. Welcome to strangers.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D.—Public services will be held in this Church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY morning at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, (Dr. DEEMS',) in Mercer-st., near Clinton-place.—Exhibition of the Bible cartoons, with readings by Miss NETTIE COLLINS on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 23 and 24, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON, on SABBATH, Oct. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 57TH-ST., NEAR Lexington-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by the Rector, Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL; and in the EVENING by Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., of the New-York Observer.

EVANGELICAL SWEDENBORGIAN Lectures by SAMUEL LEAVITT, in Mohawk Hall, south-west corner of 5th-av. and 13th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—Christian Cooperative Homes.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services, SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at The Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services; Sunday-school at 9 A. M., preaching by the pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 3 P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 6 P. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. J. W. STEVENS, Superintendent.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent. Services are held every SUNDAY in the Chapel of the Institution, at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Reunion services next SUNDAY. Preaching by Rev. R. M. STRATTON at 10½ o'clock A. M. Reunion of the former teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. BARTINE, of Jersey City, and others, with singing by the school. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ o'clock. And the "Gospel in Song," or a meeting of praise and prayer, conducted by PHILIP PHILLIPS, assisted by others, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; no special collection. The former members and the friends of the church are affectionately invited by the present Pastor and members to join them in these services.

GRAND-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg.—Rev. J. E. ROBINSON will preach, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. PURDY at 10½ A. M. Rev. Mr. KIMPARCE's Bible Class Anniversary and Concert next TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. BECKWITH, Bishop of Georgia, will preach in Grace Church at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on SUNDAY, Oct. 22.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school, 2½ to 3½, followed by addresses and singing. Prayer meeting, TUESDAY EVENING, 7½. Day school 9 to 3 o'clock. Most interesting time to visit the Mission is between 11 and 1 o'clock. Open to visitors daily, except Saturday.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at Unity Chapel, 125th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY MORNING on the Scientific Basis of Religion. In the EVENING THEODORE TILTON will give his new lecture—Home, Sweet Home. Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. H. DE PAY, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor Rev. R. M. STRATTON. Bible School at 9½ A. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The monthly meeting will be held on Oct. 23, 1871, at 7½ P. M., at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st.; speakers, Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D.; subject, The Conversion of very little Children; Rev. THOMAS GUARD and D. L. MOODY, Esq., of Chicago.

PEWS.—THE PEWS IN THE FIRST BAPTIST Church, north-west corner of Park-av. and 39th-st., in this City, will be rented on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., in the church edifice. The members of the church and congregation, and all persons desirous of obtaining a pew in said church, are respectfully invited to be present at that time, and make their selections, at 7½ o'clock. JOSEPH BROKAW, President.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

RELIEF FOR THE WEST.—CITIZENS of the lower Wards of the City, desiring to give cast-off clothing, shoes, bedding, new goods or money, will find a Committee in attendance at the Mission-room of S. Ambrose Church, No. 139 South 5th-av., to receive and make record of all donations, however small, to alleviate in some measure, if possible, the suffering occasioned by fire. The supplies will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch. FREDERICK SILL, Rector.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., to the young men of New-York. Rev. Dr. BROWN will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Strangers, and young men particularly, cordially invited.

REV. J. A. BROADUS, D. D., OF South Carolina, will preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on The Power of Faith, and at 7½ P. M. to young men on Covetousness. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. DR. HARRIS WILL PREACH in John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SABBATH MORNING at 10½; Rev. Dr. STEVENS in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. S. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—The Employments of the Future State.

REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH AT the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 22, 1871, at 10½ A. M. Subject—Falling Leaves. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. H. G. HODGE, D. D., PASTOR OF South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

SALT LAKE—MORMONISM.—CHAPEL of Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE will repeat at the above place, on SUNDAY, at 7 P. M. by request of many friends, his discourse against Mormonism, delivered at Salt Lake City in the "Big Tent," in the presence of Brigham Young and his apostles. Of this sermon, one of the highest of United States officials, who was present, wrote: "The theology, the logic, the rhetoric, the temper and the tact, which he (Mr. BOOLE) brought to bear, were irresistible. The Mormons for once showed that they felt themselves to be unhorsed, and the Gentiles were exultant. That sermon will long be remembered here as something to date from." Rev. Mr. BOOLE will also preach at 10½ A. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 54TH AND 55th sts., west of 8th-av., GEO. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.—The Rector will deliver a course of sermons on SUNDAY EVENINGS on Sacred Figures, viz: The Wedding Garment, The Pillar of Cloud and Fire, The Vineyard, The Bow in the Cloud. Subject on SUNDAY EVENING, 22d October—The Wedding Garment. Service at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Service on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject of discourse at the evening service—The Exposure of the Continent Westward—God's Purpose in Regard to it.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) by Elder WM. STUART, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—The Near Coming of Christ and A Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, prayer at 7½, and Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Rev. E. Y. HOLMES will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. H. WATSON at 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will conduct the service for deaf mutes at 3 P. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Preaching in this church on SABBATH, Oct. 22, by Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor. Exercises to commence at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH—THE SEXton will be in attendance at the Church, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of next week, from 9 to 11 o'clock, and for the purpose of renting pews.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. O. VAIL.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY, and at 7½ in the evening.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor; trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH—E. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 5th-av.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Youths' Missionary Association of Spring-street Presbyterian Church (near Varick) will be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, S. B. HALLIDAY, Esq., Father GLEASON, of Brooklyn, and others. Singing by the children of the school. All are cordially invited.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY AND REUNION SERVICE OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 10th-av., will be held on the 22d inst. Sermon by Rev. J. E. COOKMAN, at 10½ A. M. Praying-band, T. SHERWOOD, leader, 1½ P. M. Reunion love-feast, 3 P. M. Sermon by Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

THE NEW REFORMED CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 57th-st., will be dedicated on SUNDAY, 22d. Morning service at 10½ o'clock; sermon by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. GANSE; Dedicatory Prayer by Dr. THOS. DE WITT; address by Chancellor FERRIS. Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock; sermon by Dr. ORMISTON; address by Dr. ROGERS.

THE LAST TRUMP.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Second Advent Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—The Seventh Trumpet Now Sounding—its Impending Results.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Madison-av.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. BURNS, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH (REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor), 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Preaching next LORD'S DAY at 7½ P. M. Subject—[illegible]. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 8th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING next at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES BAYTER. Young people's meeting in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock; addresses by MORRIS K. JESUP, Esq., and CEPHAS BRAINERD, Esq. Public is cordially invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION as seamstress, with several years' experience in sewing and dress-making; operates on Gibbs' and Grover's machines, also Baker's. Can be seen for one week at No. 3 North Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation, as cook; understands cooking thoroughly in all its branches; an excellent baker; City or country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 391 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 207 5th-st., in the rear, near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl as chamber-maid and do plain sewing, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; good reference given. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or will do plain sewing or attend grown children; has very good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as maid and seamstress; no objection to the care of one or two grown children; good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits ladies', gentlemen or families washing at her house; understands fluting. Mrs. SULLIVAN, No. 211 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR seamstress; can cut, fit and make dresses in elegant style. To be seen, with references, at 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; has good references and prefers the City. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S WASHing can be done at 203 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, a situation; is a first-class operator, and is willing to make herself otherwise useful if required; has the best of City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 241 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of polling and fluting; will assist in some chamber-work; no objection to a short way in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 253 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as seamstress, and willing to do chamber-work if required; refers to residence of her recent employer, No. 36 West 27th st., where she can now be seen.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker going out by the day; a few more engagements; cuts beautifully; trims in all the latest styles; terms, $2. Address M. C., No. 426 7th-av., near 34th-st. Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING and assist in washing by an American woman; best of City reference given; would go to the country and take care of milk and butter. Call at No. 310 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent cook in a small private family; has good City reference; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with washing. Call at No. 316 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as good plain cook; is an excellent baker, and will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding-house; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 303 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 244 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a few more engagements by the day in private families. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 462 7th-av., near 35th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, a situation; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; bone, lard, jellies, ices, desserts, game, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; best City references from last employer. Call or address No. 122 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook, who is a first-rate bread and pastry baker and superior laundress; unexceptionable City references from present employers. Call or address 131 West 19th-st., in the store, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent Welsh girl as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and does up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 325 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 4 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 311 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting, &c.; best City references. Apply at No. 7 East 44th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE COLORED woman, a situation to take charge of a house for a family going to Europe; good references. Address Mrs. LEONARD, No. 45 Watts-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as chamber-maid; would be willing to do plain sewing, and assist in the washing if required; eight years' reference given. Can be seen at No. 366 West 17th-st., fourth bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing by hand and machine; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 19 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, OF many years' experience, a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Address A. M., No. 12 Ridge-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS laundress in a private family; will assist in washing; best City references. Apply at No. 7 West 45th-st.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR WEEK by a competent seamstress; understands dressmaking and trimming perfectly. Call at No. 310 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as good cook in a private family; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 219 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wants a situation for her three girls; have lived with her three years; cook, laundress and chambermaid. Call at No. 5 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as waitress in a private family; no chamber-work; no objection to the country. Call at No. 226 West 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as infant's nurse; is an excellent seamstress; has nine years' reference. Call for two days at No. 237 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; will assist in coarse washing; excellent references. Apply at No. 133 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class, colored coachman; willing and obliging; will make himself generally useful; excellent references. Call or address No. [illegible] East [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as child's nurse, or to do light chamber-work. Apply at No. 5 West 24th-st. Present employer's.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COOK AND seamstress by two Protestant girls; both first class, with City reference. Apply at 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and to do washing and ironing; City reference. Apply at 125 East 23d-st.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND reliable person desires to take the care of an invalid lady or child. Address C. BASKER, Box No. 1,756 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family; two years' reference from last place. Apply at 124 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; best experience in cooking; first-class references. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTestant girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at 122 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, A SITUAtion to do housework, or to mind children. Call at M. HILL'S, No. 12 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is an expert in breaking and training young horses; ... references, which will bear strict investigation. Address Box No. 14 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. ... West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; sober and obliging; best City reference. Call on or address G. MILLS, No. 36 William-st., at the bakery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, French, Swiss, (Protestant) married, no children, a situation; understands flowers, grapes, vegetables, &c.; best references. Apply to MICHEL, No. 176 Mercer-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE married man, English, a situation in a hotel or boarding-house to make himself generally useful; is a good waiter and plate carver. Address C. W., Box No. 188 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN useful man; can drive, take care of stock, milk and work in garden; his present employer of eighteen months recommends him as trustworthy, steady, sober and industrious. Apply at No. 222 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAN nurse for a gentleman; no objection to any sickness. Call on or address CORNELIUS INDRUH, No. 4 Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good careful City driver; sober, obliging; best City references. Call or address G., for two days, No. 43 West 26th-st., harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH eighteen years of age, to take care of a physician's horse, and to drive; best City reference. Apply at No. 121 East 23d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN LATELY HAVING arrived from Ireland, desires a situation as clerk, or is willing to fulfill any employment in town or country where he can make himself generally useful; will use the best of his ability to give his employer satisfaction. Address O. H. D., Box 109 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

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On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Miss CHRISTINA NILSSON in her great role of.....Lucia
Signor BRIGNOLI.....Signor BARRI. REICHART, LYALL, COLETTI, COOMES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 25, 1871,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Miss CHRISTINA NILSSON as Marguerite.
Mme. ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Mons. CAPOUL, Mons. A. BARRE, Mons. JOSEF JAMET.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, 1871,
MARTHA.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as.....Lady Henriette
Mme. CARY.....CAPOUL.....JAMET.
GRAND CHORUS AND INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
*** Admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4, according to location. Family circle, $1; reserved seats in orchestra chairs, seats in private boxes and the front row of balcony, $5 each.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 28, AT 2 P. M.,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
WITH Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON AS LUCIA.
MATINEE PRICES.—General Admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4; dress-circle boxes, $20; upper boxes, $16.
Seats for all the above can now be secured at the Brevoort House, (entrance on 5th-av.,) between 17th and 18th sts.

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE OF PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
TODAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK, DOORS OPEN AT 12.
SATANELLA, SATANELLA.
Mme. VANZINI (Mrs. VAN SANTEN) as SATANELLA.
Miss DORIA, CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HALL, Mrs. COOKE and WHIFFEN.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Box Seats, $2. Boxes secured now at the regular ticket-office. The Company will appear on Monday in Philadelphia.

PAREPA-ROSA AND WACHTEL.
TO-NIGHT,
GALA NIGHT OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
With the combined GRAND CHORUS and ORCHESTRA
of the ENGLISH and the GERMAN OPERA,
TO-NIGHT, Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8.
IL TROVATORE.
PAREPA-ROSA, the enrivaled soprano.
WACHTEL, the greatest Maurico living.
GAZZANIGA, the superb Azucena.
LAURENCE, HALL, CHIESA, and Mrs. SCHOFIELD.
Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
General admission, $2. Admission to gallery, $1.

OPERA BOUFFE. OPERA BOUFFE.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.
REVIVAL OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
LA PERICHOLE.
LINA EDWIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
MONDAY, Oct. 23,
For the benefit of the victims of the
POINT-A-PITRE FIRES.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
SHORTLY—FLEUR-DE-THE.

WACHTEL. WACHTEL. WACHTEL!
WACHTEL IN WILLIAM TELL.
MONDAY, Oct. 23, at the STADT THEATRE,
WACHTEL in his greatest rôle of TELL.
Miss PAULINE CANISSA, the distinguished Prima Donna, has been engaged to play the rôle of MATILDE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT FOR THE SEVENTH WEEK.
DIVORCE!
THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½.

PAREPA-ROSA IN ORATORIO.
AT STEINWAY HALL, OCT. 24.
The MENDELSSOHN UNION (formed in the honor of announcing that they have succeeded in perfecting an arrangement with Mr. CARL ROSA, by which Mme. PAREPA-ROSA,
the Queen of the Oratorio, will appear on this occasion only in Handel's Grand Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
together with Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mr. SIMPSON, of Ireland, Mr. WHEELOCK, (his first appearance in Oratorio,) the MENDELSSOHN UNION CHORUS of 200 Voices, and a GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE J. BRISTOW.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $2. The sale of seats will commence on FRIDAY, Oct. 20, at Steinway Hall; at Schirmer's, No. 701, at Hall's, No. 743, and No. 614 Broadway.

MRS. MOULTON. LAST APPEARANCE THIS AFTERNOON.
The management respectfully announce the last appearance in public of
Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON,
Prior to her departure for the East, in one
GRAND MOULTON MATINEE,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21 at 2.
Mrs. MOULTON will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss AGNES PALMER,
Signor G. LEONI, Signor C. RONCONI,
and Signor P. SARASATE.
Signor BOSINI.....MUSICAL DIRECTOR
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 extra.

THE STORY
OF THE
CHICAGO FIRE
will be told for the BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERERS by
Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN MATTESON,
the eloquent Pastor of the PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CHICAGO,
AN EYE WITNESS,
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 21.
Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
ELIJAH.
STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1871.
Orchestra and chorus, 250 performers.
SANTLEY!! SANTLEY!!!
Full particulars in future advertisements.

GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS.
The SWEDISH SINGING SOCIETY kindly assisted by the Germania Musical Society, will give a Concert at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, between Houston and 1st sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1871.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
Thursday, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M.,
MECHANICAL MIRACLES!
Keating's splendid orchestra, afternoon and evening. CROWDED DAY NIGHT.
P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT TRAVELING MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME, AND DAN CASTELLO'S CIRCUS.
Hereby CAUTION equestrian and other performers and exhibitors against making any engagement with the "International" Show advertised in the Herald, with any expectation of appearing in the great NEW-YORK RING, as I have the legal control of that edifice after the closing of the American Institute Fair, and shall soon announce what use will be made of it.
P. T. BARNUM.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

CHICAGO FIRE!!!
THE NATIONAL ELGIN WATCH CO.
Small sums through this great conflagration, the bulk of their stock being at factory in Elgin, and in vaults that were uninjured in Chicago. They have resumed business upon the south-west corner of Green and West Washington sts., where they are now prepared to fill orders, and have on hand a full supply of all grades of the Elgin Watches on hand, warranted to give satisfaction.
Two hundred thousand copies of the Elgin Almanac for 1872, containing valuable reading matter, as the original home of Oliver, Page & Morse. The Almanacs are now being reprinted in New-York, and will be ready for circulation early in December.
THE NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
Southwest corner Green and West Washington sts.
CHICAGO, ILL.
No. 1 Maiden-lane, New-York.

AMERICAN WATCHES. CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheap. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 209 4th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 225 6th-av., corner 30th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY STOCK.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction on MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, 500 shares Harlem Gas-light Company (Consolidated), per value $50 per share. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock auctioneer, broker and banker,
No. 48 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer. & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 21, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
16 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges,
441 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons,
183 boxes fresh Messina Lemons,
landing per steamers.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the residence No. 36 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., parlor suites, in rose-wood, hair-cloth, bronzes, bookcases, etageres, carpets, silver-ware, china-ware, chamber and dining furniture.

JEC. H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 2,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 20 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
COMEDY, DRAMA, COMEDIETTA
Presented by
A COMPANY OF ARTISTS
UNEQUALLED ON ANY PRESENT STAGE.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
TWO NEW COMEDIES,
4, CURIOUS CASE
AND
A GAME OF SPECULATION.
Characters by
Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. JOS. POLE, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. G. F. ROWE, Mr. C. P. ROBERTS, Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PEOPLE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOSEPHINE SEFTON, Miss ESTELLE ROWE, Miss FLORA GLAYTON, Miss BLAISDELL.
A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT FOR EVERY EVENING, OCT. 23.
After careful and elaborate preparation, will be produced one of the most sparkling and amusing of modern comedies,
AGGRAVATING SAM.
In conjunction with (for the first time this season) Bayle Bernard's excellent comedy,
THE NERVOUS MAN.
These plays will constitute the bill of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. STODDARD, Mr. J. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PEOPLE, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. FRED. THORNE, Mr. GERMON, their first appearance this season; Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ESTELLE ROWE, Miss MARION HAYDEN, Miss FLORA GLAYTON, Miss BLAISDELL.
Mrs. Conway's standard comedy,
THE BUST BODY.
No programmes.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Miss PLESSY MONDAUNT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—CUSHMAN.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
MISS CUSHMAN,
In her great impersonation of
LADY MACBETH,
In Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of
MACBETH,
with
MR. WM. CRESWICK
the present being the first week of his engagement
IN THE TWELFTH ROLE.
THE ONLY LADY MACBETH MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
NEW COMPANY. NEW MANAGEMENT.
JOHN STETSON.....Lessee and Manager
MISS ADAH RICH SONDS
BURLESQUE AND BALLET COMPANY.
Prof. BIDLEY'S newly-imported troupe of
ENGLISH ACROBATS AND GYMNASTS,
and the entire company from the
HOWARD ATHENÆUM, BOSTON.

LADIES' GRAND MATINEE,
AT THE
G

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Theodore Tilton will give his new lecture, "Home, Sweet Home," at Unity Chapel, Harlem, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening. It has been given in several places, and has been received with great interest and favor.

Senator Corbett, of Oregon, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. S. M. Davis, of Mississippi, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. E. W. Rice of Washington, and Hon. B. H. Fitch of Alabama, are at the Sturtevant House.

Pietro Ferranti, the Italian buffo, returned from Rio Janeiro in the steam-ship *South America*.

Commodore Reynolds, of the United States Navy, and Hon. E. R. Hines, of Leavenworth, are at the Gilsey House.

Le Vere's Chemical Diorama of a Tour Around the World will be exhibited at the Water-street Mission this evening.

Judge David Davis of the United States Supreme Court, and Gen. Clinton B. Fiske of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Thomas Thompson of Philadelphia, and Hon. J. Livingston Grandin of Pennsylvania, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

William S. Anderson, aged four years, yesterday fell into a barrel of water at No. 403 West Twelfth-street, and was drowned.

Mary Foote, of No. 417 Pearl-street, died yesterday from injuries received by being run over by a truck at Oliver-street and East Broadway.

William Roach, aged twenty-six years, who had his foot crushed by a steam-car at Forty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital.

Ann Elizabeth Reynolds, of No. 549 Eleventh-avenue, was run over, yesterday, by a lager-beer wagon and instantly killed. John Dually, the driver, was arrested.

Jas. F. Carrahan, of No. 117 Washington-street, was committed yesterday by Justice Dowling, on a charge of unlawfully retaining $126 entrusted to him by Wm. Larkin.

Edward Artopoeus was committed yesterday by Justice Dowling, on a charge of obtaining $70 worth of gold leaf from Augustus Bishop, of No. 176 Hudson-street, by false pretenses.

The base-ball match between nines of the Mutual and Athletic clubs, for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, took place on the Union Grounds yesterday. The Mutuals were victorious—18 to 3.

Thursday night burglars entered the premises of Fuller & Co., agents of the various American watch companies, and stole $10,000 worth of goods. There is as yet no clue to the property or the thieves.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, in the collision case of Alfred Lawson vs. schooner *William Hunter*, a decree was rendered for the libelants in the sum of $1,703 and costs.

The steam-ship *South America*, from St. Thomas, which arrived yesterday, brings to this port for trial John C. Ledlow, cook of the brig *Mount Christ*, charged with mutiny and an attempt to kill the mate.

A meeting in behalf of the New-York Infant Asylum will take place on Sunday next, at 7½ P. M., at Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth-street. Rev. Dr. Thompson and others will deliver addresses.

James Connell, foreman in the American Tract Society building, corner Spruce and Nassau streets, was yesterday precipitated from the fifth floor of the building, by the breaking of the dummy, and was almost instantly killed.

On and after Monday, Oct. 23, all vessels arriving from the different ports in the West Indies, Mexico, the Spanish Main, South America, and the west coast of Africa, will be boarded and examined from the quarantine station at Staten Island.

In the case of James Bowen against the Washington Fire Insurance Company, George C. Satterlee was yesterday appointed receiver, giving a bond of $100,000. The assets of the Company are $400,000, and surplus over $400,000, all absorbed, as plaintiff believes.

Revival meetings have been in progress for the past two weeks in the Twenty-fourth-street M. E. Church, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues. The attendance is very large and the interest continually increasing. They will be held until further notice.

A correspondent states, that after several attempts, on Tuesday evening, he discovered the Registration Inspectors' place of meeting in First-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, and when he called at 7¾ P. M. to register, he found that the Inspectors had left.

In the case of George W. Montgomery against the Market Fire Insurance Company, an injunction was granted yesterday by Judge Ingraham, restraining the latter from exercising any of their corporate functions, and Henry F. Freeman was appointed receiver, giving a bond of $100,000.

An unknown woman died in Ward No. 26 of Bellevue Hospital last night. She was forty-five years of age, five feet five inches in height, had gray hair. When brought to the Hospital she had on a light woolen shawl, gray skirt and blacked striped petticoat.

The following sentences were imposed in General Sessions, yesterday: Edward Hubbard, found guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, having stabbed a policeman, got four and a half years; David B. Sherman, alias Alex. Marshall, two years and a half on a plea of guilty of burglary; Samuel Young pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree and got two years.

The number of applicants for admission to citizenship this year is largely inferior to that of preceding years. In the Superior Court the average is about eight per day, being a falling off of a thousand per cent. or more from last year. The highest number of naturalizations in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court this week was sixteen.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus will commence a series of lectures on "The Blessings of Modern Science," on the 21st of November, to be illustrated by brilliant experiments. They will be given in Association Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The money raised by these will be used for further free lectures by Dr. Lord, Mr. Vandenhoff and others.

Samuel Friedman, aged five years, and Henry Friedman, aged three years, who lived at No. 97 Mercer-street, were yesterday afternoon looking at some men removing an iron safe from a truck in front of No. 100 Mercer-street, when a large iron basin was tipped over, falling on the two boys and fracturing their skulls. The eldest died a few minutes afterward, and the Coroner was notified.

To-morrow there will be a grand sacred musical service in St. Bridget's Church, corner of Avenue B and Eighth-street, opposite Tompkins-square, in aid of the sufferers from the great Chicago fire. By kind permission of Mr. Carl Rosa the following distinguished artists of the Parepa-Rosa Troupe: Miss Clara Doria, soprano; Tom Karl, tenor; Mr. Aynsley Cooke, Mr. M. Stratford, harp, assisted by a powerful chorus, will sing Gounod's famous mass St. Cecilia. This will be a grand sacred musical feast, and a fine opportunity for the friends of the Chicago sufferers to give their aid in their behalf. A collection will be taken up in the Church for that purpose. Rev. Father Mooney, Pastor of St. Bridget's Church, will leave nothing undone to make everything a success. The service will commence 10½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN.

No information of the missing young man, Theodoric Pryor, has been received by his friends.

Mary Benbacher, of No. 744 Park-street, was fatally burned, yesterday forenoon, by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp.

The Shakespeare Dramatic and Musical Association filed the certificate of its incorporation yesterday, in the office of the County Clerk.

Mrs. Sylvester Hanly has been missing from her home since last Tuesday. She resided at the corner of Green-lane and Prospect-street.

Three hundred and fifty-five children of Public School No. 7 were vaccinated by the inspectors of the Health Office on Thursday.

John J. Cocks, Esq., was appointed, yesterday, by Judge Gilbert to be receiver for the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, on giving bonds to the amount of $100,000.

William Dubey, a clerk in the employ of Peter Fagan, corner of Prospect and Bridge streets, charged with embezzling the sum of $100 from his employer, was arrested yesterday.

The alleged abortionist, Davis, who was arrested some time ago, was yesterday brought up from Raymond-street Jail for trial. At the request of counsel, the case was postponed until some day in November.

Chief Engineer Culyer has completed the drive around the lake at Prospect Park, and the Commissioners formally open it to public use this afternoon at 1 o'clock. This work completes the circuit drive of the Park, giving a continuous ride of nearly four miles.

Henry Hunk, of the Eastern District, and Arnold Behner, of No. 268 Remsen-street, quarreled on Thursday night, when Mr. Hunk drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in his left shoulder. Behner was instantly conveyed to his home and Hunk was yesterday held for the action of the Grand Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

The storm on Thursday night made a complete wreck of the ship *Wild Rover*, which recently went ashore at Jones' Inlet. A portion of the cargo was saved.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-Jersey have decided to raise $60,000 for a German Theological Seminary in Newark.

[Advertisement.]
It matters little to know what political conventions do; that does not alter the fact that his hats are always faultless in shape as well as superior in make. Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

Movement of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Caledonia	Oct. 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Denmark	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Oct. 21	New-York	Havre.
Parthia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Oct. 21	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Oct. 19	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR RIO.

Merrimack	Oct. 23	New-York	Rio.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, at 9½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11:30 A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *America*, at 12 M.... For France, via Brest, by the *Pereire*, at 9½ A. M.... For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam-ship Cleopatra, from Havana.—A. Ondenes, Juan Oppenheimer, Juan Guarina, L. Hernandes, Capt. S. G. Martin, L. Hampton, D. O. Sullivan, J. A. Sherman, J. Russell, Jas. Sturrs, T. Martins.

In steam-ship South America, from Rio Janeiro.—Ulysses D. Eddy, Pietro Ferranti, Mrs. Jane Beer, Capt. F. A. Allen, T. B. Thomas, wife and daughter, Edward Howell, John Trantivain, M. Lopes Lisaur, T. W. Rae, George Latimer, August Lein, J. Davila, W. F. Kelly and wife, C. G. Hoffschloeger, John J. Ball, Henry Storer, Gen. F. J. Brady, Juan Mange, Antonio Moliere, Thomas Mills, Walter Mills, and 11 in the steerage.

Oct. 20.—*In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.*—Rev. Mr. Craighead and family, Mr. Wilson and son, J. Carr, W. Withers, Mr. Wesley, Mr. Casey, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Spalm, R. McKim, R. B. McKim, Geo. Skinner, J. Hearnes, A. F. Blanck, George Hornsley, C. Gunmoe, Mr. Mohler, Miss Mohler, Miss Attwood, Miss E. Timmis, Miss E. Smith, Miss J. Gunn, Miss Fincham, Miss De Lanche, Mr. and Mrs. Hockenhall, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. J. Breen and family, Mrs. H. Van Wetmer and son, Mrs. Bailton, Mrs. McEwan, Capt. J. Finlak.

Oct. 20.—*In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.*—Mr. Kiess, Mr. Brown, Miss Bain, Mrs. Martin and son, Dr. Smyles, James Mollison, James Ure, J. Ladd, W. Morrison, Joseph Craig, Wm. Lowry, Jas. Thomson, W. C. Robinson, George Lee, R. R. Townsend, A. B. Chalmers, Mr. Mason, wife and family, Mr. Hutchison and wife, J. G. Aitken and wife, Miss McDonald, Miss E. Murshland, Mr. Leggat, wife, family and servant, Miss Alston, Mrs. Scott and daughter, Mrs. King, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Hindle and daughter, Mrs. Bulmer, Miss Black, George Mackie, R. J. C. Leake and daughter, Rev. Samuel Might, Dr. W. G. Cumming, Rev. C. A. Harvey, W. M. Jones and wife, George Waterhouse, Russell Clark, Robert Knight, Henry Bodge and wife, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Thomas, John W. French, wife and daughter, R. Morrison and wife, W. P. Snow, G. A. Hill, James Henderson, Francis Henderson, Miss Todd.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:19 | Sun sets....5:12 | Moon sets...11:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:12 | Gov. Island..2:01 | Hell Gate....3:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Denmark, (Br.,) Surmount, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams and Guion; Pereire, (Fr.,) Danre, Havre, National Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Ships Cherwell, (Br.,) Hawes, Liverpool, Arkell & Tufts; Bennington, Peterson, Liverpool, R. P. Buck & Co.; Cairn, (Br.,) Gray, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Arthur, Latham, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Don Predora, Brown, Valparaiso and Talcahuana, Fabbri & Chauncey; Brunia, (Br.,) Phillips, Amsterdam, Boyd & Hincken; Ville de Cherbourg, (Fr.,) Leon, Havre, &c., Boyd & Hincken; Amoy, (Swe.,) Danneberg, Christiansund, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary, (Nor.,) Abrahamson, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Galgo, (Nor.,) Conda, Madeira, H. R. Sprague; Globe, (Br.,) Spicer, Liverpool, Crandall, Bordeaux & Co.; Wiley Smith, (Br.,) Britton, Cape Haytl, R. Murray & Bros.; Village Belle, (Br.,) Crane, Santa Martha and Savanilla, C. De Miss; Nellie, Owens, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.; Grace Kelly, (Br.,) Kelley, Cayenne, Moss & Ward; Nereus, (Br.,) Kerr, Darien, Georgia, W. Ingalls; Annie, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, N. S., Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. H. Middleton, Brewer, Kingston, Jamaica, H. J. Wenberg; Frances, (Br.,) McLaughlin, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Ann Dole, Bunce, Washington, D. C., N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Congress, Smith, New-Haven.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Hart, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Oct. 8, and Moville 9th, with mdse. and 415 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly gales from the Banks; Oct. 10, lat. 54 24, lon. 22 47, passed a Glasgow steamer bound E.; 15th, lat. 46, lon. 53 07, passed steam-ship Europa, hence for Glasgow; 16th, lat. 40 13, lon. 59 40, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 41 34, lon. 65 45, passed steam-ship Iowa, hence for Glasgow; 18th, lat. 41, lon. 69 14, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ships South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro Sept. 24, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco Oct. 1, Para 6th and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to R. W. Garrison. Left at St. Thomas Brig Micmac, (Br.,) from Port Medway, N. S., just arrived.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Oct. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Oct. 10, lat. 50 10, lon. 28 20, passed steam-ship Italy, hence for Liverpool; 11th, lat. 49 12, lon. 34 06, passed ship Hindostan, from Montreal, bound E.; 12th, lat. 48 05, lon. 44 52, passed bark Saga bound W.; 14th, lat. 45 03, lon. 48 47, passed a three-masted, schr.-rigged steamer bound W. The England brings 538 passengers.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Missouri, Edwards, Havana Oct. 14 and Nassau 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Bolivar, Evans, Galveston Oct. 8, and Key West 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Has had strong head winds up to the 19th; Oct. 18, lat. 36 50, lon. 74 34, saw steam-ship Virgo, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Oct. 4, and Moville 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Oct. 3 and Queenstown 4th, via Boston 19th, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Hercules, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Bark Castella, (Ital.,) Monte, Cardiff 43 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the Southern passage, and had strong westerly gales.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Havana Oct. 4, with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark O. M. Hunie, Mitchell, Buenos Ayres Aug. 20, with hides, wool, &c., to order. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Reporter, Cole, Bangor, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Gettysburg, Corson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co. Oct. 14, off Cape Lookout, passed a fore-and-aft schr. waterlogged and abandoned; cabin washed out; had poop-deck running to about fore. hatch, cross head, open waists, square, bright stancheons, bright masthead and bowsprit, old mainsail and fore staysail, new foresail and flying-jib and topsails, and apparently new jib; house around foremast; was about 270 tons register, and apparently lumber loaded; wind at the time fresh from E., and rough sea; did not board her.

Schr. Hattie Haskell, Young, Pernambuco Sept. 12, St. Thomas Oct. 5, and Grand Turk, T. I., 12th, with salt to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; the bark Transit (of Boston,) Alber, from St. Marys, Ga., for Montevideo, with a cargo of yellow pine lumber, went ashore Aug. 26, on the coast of Brazil, between Parahaiba and Pernambuco, and became a total loss—captain and crew saved; left in port at Grand Turk, schr. W. F. Cushing, for Philadelphia in 3 ds.

Schr. General Hall, (of Waldoboro,) Wade, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to J. Russell—vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

BELOW—Bark Everhard, (N. G.,) Basson, Bremen Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling & Co.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Arr. steamer Wm. Crane, from Baltimore; barks Corea, from Liverpool; Harrisburg, from Philadelphia.

Spoken—Sept. 11, lat. 16 21 S., lon. 35 02, bark Gemsbok, from New-York, for Hong Kong.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 20.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; ship Reunion, from Savannah; schrs. George Washington, from New-York; Pacific, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia; Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 20.—Passed in for Baltimore bark Times, from Havana; brig Prestesaimo, from Rio; lost mainsail in the hurricane of the 7th inst. Passed out barks Cricket and Winifred, for Rio; Elisee Ritchie, for Amsterdam; brigs Union and Italia, for the West Indies.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 20.—Arr. steamers Leopard and Rattlesnake, Philadelphia, for Boston; brig Shortsman, Boston, for Philadelphia; schrs. Exeter, Port Jefferson, for Boston; Susan Stetson, Philadelphia, for do.; G. M. Wentworth, do., for St. Stephens; C. N. Gerrick, do. for St. John; Frank B. Colton and Lottie Taylor, Boston, for Philadelphia. Also arr. brig Hiram Abiff, and schrs. Lothair, Daniel Pierson, Pelko, Omatia, Genuma, Ida L. Howard, and others not yet boarded.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 20.—The Cunard steamer Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York Oct. 11, for Liverpool, touched here this morning and proceeded.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 20.—The Hamburg-American steamer Silesia, from New-York Oct. 10, for Hamburg, touched here this morning and proceeded.

CHRISTIANSAND, Oct 20.—The Baltic Lloyd's steam-ship Humboldt, Capt. Barandon, from New-York Oct. 3, for Stettin, touched here yesterday, and proceeded.

CHILDREN'S

COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Babies' Wardrobes.

Baskets, Hoods, Bonnets,

Leggings, &c., &c.

The attention of the public is called to this department, embracing every article for children and infants, also ladies' wardrobes.

Materials and Work the Very Best.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 897 Broadway, Between 19th and 19th sts.

MANHOOD

IN THE

YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION.

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwardly upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety as the first symptom in which nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on. The energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain. The parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness Arising from Excesses or Early Indiscretion,

attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying Before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

THESE SYMPTOMS, IF ALLOWED TO GO ON—WHICH THIS MEDICINE INVARIABLY REMOVES—SOON FOLLOW LOSS OF POWER, FATUITY AND EPILEPTIC FITS, IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

During the superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients. Reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption? The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute; neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds their grief beguile."

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences.

HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract of Buchu.

There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," &c. They are unreliable and frequently injurious. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER. Price, $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. Established upward of twenty years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, AND

NO. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 & 567 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

ARE OPENING THEIR NEW INVOICES OF

IMPORTED WATCHES AND CHAINS.

AGENTS FOR

The Waltham Watch,

IN BEST VARIETIES.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,

CORNER FULTON & NASSAU STS.,

CLOTHIERS,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW

FALL SUITS

FOR

MEN AND BOYS.

The HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 66 WALL-ST.

CHARTERED IN 1825.

Cash Capital

$500,000.

Insures against loss and damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.
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SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

No. 22 John-st. and No. 19 Maiden-lane, ARE NOW OPENING NEW INVOICES OF

CLOCKS,

INCLUDING SOME VERY CHOICE SELECTIONS IN BRONZE AND MARBLE; ALSO, PARLOR AND LIBRARY CLOCKS OF EVERY STYLE OF DECORATION AND FINISH.

SILLECK BROS.,

NO. 397 BROADWAY,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE READE-ST.,

UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR. THE STANLEY, CHANCELLOR AND SIR ROGER SCARFS, REYNIER'S DOG SKIN, AND BAJOU'S PARIS KID GLOVES.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

BUY YOUR FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

OF

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

WORTH KNOWING.

We take pleasure in recommending to all GROCERS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, and FAMILIES,

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,

In barrels and sixty-pound cans, and

THE AMERICAN JAVA COFFEE,

In one-pound packages, forty-eight pounds in a box. UNIFORM, RELIABLE AND HEALTHY.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of Fine-Flavored Coffees, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., NEW-YORK.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

ALMOST OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Carried over from last season, to be sold at a great reduction below actual cost.

This season's suits, over-coats, &c., &c., constantly coming in, also at low prices.

COLFAX & OVERTON,

Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

BEEBE'S RANGES

$55.00 FOR NO. 1 LARGEST FAMILY size, including water back and setting. Made, put up, and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st.

BISHOP & REIN,

Under Fifth-avenue Hotel

IMPORTERS OF

FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

AND

RICH JEWELRY,

ALSO INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF

CORAL GOODS,

INCLUDING

EAR-RINGS, PINS AND CHOICE ARTICLES, FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 135 Broadway, New-York.

This Company had, and still has, an agency in Chicago, and is now paying its losses there as promptly as the same can be adjusted. When these are all paid, the HOME'S assets will exceed those of any other New-York company.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors has unanimously resolved to call upon the Stockholders at the earliest practicable moment for enough additional capital to restore its assets to nearly $4,000,000 after every Chicago claim is fully satisfied. This will furnish ample indemnity to all seeking insurance, and certainly that Company is entitled to confidence and support which thus, like "THE HOME," stands in the breach and fully protects many sufferers in the Chicago calamity, instead of boasting that it has no share in such a disaster.

Misrepresentations of the Company are in circulation by interested parties, especially brokers (to whom this Company pays no commission, preferring to deal directly with its customers;) but any statements reflecting upon the solvency of THE HOME are wholly untrue, as the officers or any member of the Board of Directors will be happy to explain, if called upon in person.

Advices received from Chicago today give assurance that the published estimate of the Company's loss is substantially correct.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. C. COLLINS..........of Geo. C. Collins & Co.
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THOMAS P. ELDRIDGE, of Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
OLIVER HOYT..........of Hoyt Brothers.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1871.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

No. 44 East 14th-st., Union-Square,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF MATERIALS

FOR

Fall and Winter

CLOTHING.

PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1871.

Received this morning a dispatch from San Francisco, dated Oct. 19, as follows:

We make provision for payment of all losses and resume business immediately; assessment will make good all impairment of capital; act with promptness accordingly.

(Signed,)

A. T. RALSTON,
Vice-President.

FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 203 Broadway.

SAFES MARVIN & CO'S ARE THE BEST 265 BROADWAY.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Book mailed for 25 cents.

CLOTHING.

CHOICEST STYLES OF THE SEASON.

LARGEST STOCK FOR BOYS AND YOUTH

LONDON WALKING SUITS A SPECIALTY.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

637. Broadway. 637

Have just opened a beautiful and elegant variety of the celebrated

P. L. AUBERT'S

Kid and Dogskin Gloves

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Assets Oct. 1, 1871..$4,723,206 52
Losses at Chicago will not exceed - - - - 2,000,000 00
Leaving Cash Assets of the Home Oct. 12, 1871 2,723,206 52

All Losses will be promptly paid and policies issued as usual.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

The United States FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 166 BROADWAY,

HAS NO AGENCIES, HAS LOST NOTHING BY THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE.

CHARTERED 1824.

Capital	$250,000
Surplus	190,000
Assets	440,000

HAS PROMPTLY PAID ITS LOSSES, IN FULL, FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS.

ABRAHAM S. UNDERHILL, PRESIDENT.
W. W. UNDERHILL, SECRETARY.

IRON WORK

FOR

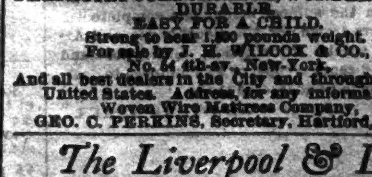
Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.

Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., and 10th and 11th avs., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low prices.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

WHAT SHALL WE SLEEP THE BEST ON?

This important question is well answered by the WONDERFUL AND BEAUTIFUL WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.



PERFECTLY COMFORTABLE, WONDERFULLY DURABLE, EASY FOR A CHILD. Strong to bear 1,500 pounds weight. For sale by J. H. WILCOX & CO., No. 44 4th-av., New-York. And all best dealers in the City and throughout the United States. Address, for any information, Woven Wire Mattress Company, GEO. C. PERKINS, Secretary, Hartford, Conn.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Assets Gold, $20,000,000
" in the United States, 3,000,000
45 William St.

Warren Range,

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

JAPANESE.

New and original design in this style of

FANCY ARTICLES in SILVER for WEDDING PRESENTS, &c.

A great variety of finish and decoration put up in ornamented cases of the same style, all of our own make.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

WARD'S Argosy Cloth Face COLLARS.

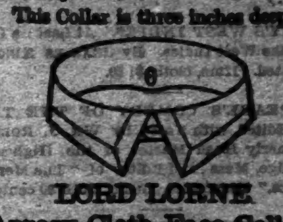
PAPER LINED.

These beautiful Collars are sold at same price as Paper Goods, are much finer, will wear three times as long, and are made in Ten Different Styles.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

RUSSIAN PRINCE.
Argosy Cloth Face Collar.
This is the most stylish and newest Collar out—should be worn with the Bow under the Collar, as drawing.

WARD'S SUPERFINE Argosy Cloth Face Collar.
This Collar is three inches deep.



LORD LORNE.
Argosy Cloth Face Collar.

Ask for WARD'S ARGOSY CLOTH FACE COLLARS—made in all the newest styles.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. W. H. WARD,
387 Broadway, N.Y.

For Sale at the Following Stores:

S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, corner Walker-st.
LORD & TAYLOR, No. 460 Grand, corner of Chrystie-st.
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J. & T. HILLS, No. 130 Bowery.
J. CURRY, No. 162 Bowery.
E. BURKE & SISTERS, No. 24 Bowery and No. 296 6th-av.
R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.
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JOHN J. NOLAN, 4th-av. and Astor-place.
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For French China AT HALF PRICE

GO DIRECT TO THE MANUFACTURERS.

French China Dinner Service for twelve, $17.
French China Tea-sets, forty-four pieces, $6 50.
Gold Band Dinner Service for twelve, $35.
Gold and Colored Band Tea-sets, forty-four pieces, $8 50.
Goblets, fine quality, $1 a dozen.
Fine quality Limoge Dinner Service for twelve, $32 50.
French Jardinieres, with Flower-pot and Flower, $10.
Also, a large importation of French Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Parian Statuary, Table Glass, Cutlery and Plated Ware.

J. MORTON & CO.,
French Arcade,
NO. 843 BROADWAY.

WEBER PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Scientists, the Press, &c., the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.

WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

AT RETAIL.

WE MANUFACTURE THE MEDIUM QUALITIES OF FURNITURE, SUCH AS

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITES From $75 to $500.

PARLOR SUITES From $100 to $600.

We have opened our immense

WHOLESALE WAREROOMS

To the Retail Trade, and show the largest variety of any manufacturer in the City. Printed illustrations of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished, on application by mail or otherwise. EDW. W. BAXTER & CO., 362 and 364 Canal-st., Cor. Mulberry.

BOYNTON'S

FURNACES, RANGES AND STOVES.

Thirty years' experience in manufacturing these goods have given us a stock superior to any in market. Send for circulars.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 234 Water-st., New-York.

MORAL ASHES OF NEW-YORK.

Sermon by Dr. Bellows on Municipal Corruption—A Terse and Vigorous Appeal Against the Increased Glorification of Civic Affairs.

The following is a full report of a sermon entitled "The Moral Ashes of New-York," being a discourse on Municipal corruption given in All Souls' Church on Sunday last, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., as a sequel to a sermon, on the morning of the same day, on "The Ashes of Chicago."

"A citizen of no mean city."—Acts, xxi: 39.

This Paul boasts of his rights and his pride in Tarsus, a city of Cilicia. Apostle of Christ as he was, and intensely interested and preoccupied by the immense and responsible duties as the organizer of the infant faith of the Gospel, he could not forget, nor conceal, his pride in his citizenship. Those were not the days of regular rights, when private citizens had votes to give, and an acknowledged voice in public affairs. But there was never yet a state of society, civilized or uncivilized, when an honest and able man was not a power in the community; never one in which any man could be without public responsibility and obligation to do his utmost to oppose the tyranny of oppressors, the wrongs of the people, the corruption of governors, and the follies and crimes of his neighbors. Nor is patriotism a virtue that is possible only in free countries, or where rulers are appointed by the people. Every nation, tribe or town from the Esquimaux village to the capitals of England and France, has some men in it ready to die for its safety and honor—men who prefer the place in which they were born and nourished, and where they know and are known, to all others beneath the sun. The man who does not love his country, his birth-place, his home, and does not wish to see it justly respected and honored by others, is a dull, selfish and dangerous man, who cumbers the soil he treads, and is an enemy of his species. Next to God Himself comes our country, and when peril threatens it, every noble and good man feels that his domestic and private obligations must at once give way to his duty to defend and save the national honor and rights. We have not forgotten the spirit of self-sacrifice which orphaned a million of children, and made a hundred thousand wives widows, and left ten thousand mothers of only sons, childless in their old age and their poverty, when the rebellion threatened to place half our land beneath the shadow of another flag, and to rend in pieces the nation that the revolution had cemented in our fathers' blood! Only last year, across the ocean, we beheld the slow, phlegmatic German transformed into the bravest, alertest, and most self-forgetting soldier, as every home between the Baltic and the Alps, the Rhine and the Oder and Vistula, thrusts out its arms with exasperate patriotism to drive the invader from their soil, punish his presumption, and weaken his power to harm, by pursuing him through every walled city in his own land to the gates of his Sybaritic paradise and pleasure-sodden capital. No less striking the anguish of heart and offering of life and wealth, and vain struggle with overwhelming fate, that made dying France a frantic and fearful foe amid her ruin and despair. How agonizingly she turned upon her bed, shackled with a chain of armies, and with nothing but love of country and willingness to die for her soil, left to her proud heart! Oh, what bitterness ran in her fevered veins; what carelessness of everything but national honor marked her desperate efforts to escape the doom of cowards and slaves! Whose heart did not bleed for her humiliation and sympathize with her agony, as she saw her virgin fortresses deflowered, her children dying of harvests and famine, her brilliant prestige utterly dimmed, her beautiful capital, the last hold of her strength, girdled with murderous siege-guns, while she—bound like a white heifer for the sacrificial knife—turned her eyes not to her own homes, her treasures of art, her wealth, her wives and children, but toward Alsace and Lorraine, whose severance from her soul seemed the most pressing, the most permanent, and the most intolerable of shames and sorrows! What were these provinces to her, that she should sacrifice herself wholly to retain them? They were simply contiguous parts of France—limbs of her body! And every drop of blood in her veins was pledged to keep them hers! What a sense of nationality did not this passionate devotion show, and however mad and hopeless the effort, who that recalls our own feelings when the rebellion threatened to tear a portion of our own soil from us must not honor the despair that could starve and die, but would not yield, until everything was lost, to the enemy that demanded such a partition of her territory!

But it is not only armies and invaders, not only war and pestilence and famine, that threaten nations and states, and expose men and women to the duties and sacrifices of devoted patriotism. There are worse evils than external foes, or foreign arms and enemies. Who would not feel that New-York might scout as an English fleet of iron-clads in her offing, or a British army on her Canadian frontier, marching to the old fields of White Plains and Washington Heights, than the organized band of political and social criminals who, under forms of law, have for twenty years past, with brief interruptions, been corrupting our rising youth, making our politics a game of heated dice; seducing the most ignorant foreigners who, under the sad conditions of over-peopled lands, have sought an asylum in our open country, to become the unconscious accessories of order, liberty and law; subverting the superstition of an alien Church, to accomplish party frauds; bribing officials from the mental as the City Hall to the Mayor in his civic chair, from the Policeman to the Judge on the Bench, from the tide-waiters to the Governors of the State, to lend themselves to acts of rapine and fraud—until no man feels the law to be any sure protection, dooms his plainest rights secure, his house safe from burglars, his property from capricious taxation, his life from political or personal murderous assaults. It is no small thing that millions on millions are stolen annually from our City Treasury, if we consider only the pecuniary burden it imposes on honest labor and patient industry, the people it drives from our City, and the contagious example of prosperous robbery it sets to other municipalities. But our money-loss, oppressive and grinding as it is, is the least of our injuries.

It is our civic and national honor that suffers most, and for which all patriotic American hearts and true citizens of New-York must blush with shame and ache with indignation. The eyes of the noblest foreign States, just upreasing to the claims of popular government and the rights of the people, is fixed upon the commercial Metropolis of America with a contemptuous wonder and a scornful questioning. This, then, is what democratic freedom does for a million of people, at the very gateway of the great Republic. Here, with streets lined with palaces of iron and marble, and acres on acres covered with homes more elegant and comfortable than any in the world, with a people schooled without cost, and churches at every corner, supported by the voluntary gifts and through of worshipers; here, with all the signs and proofs of a measureless abundance, with books and magazines for all classes, and a free Press, nowhere so immensely patronized; here, where you properly boast of your commerce and your trade, your parks and your aqueducts, your steam-boats and your telegraphs, your printing-presses and your industrial Fairs, your high wages and your well-dressed and well-fed common people, you cannot prevent the ignorance, the superstition and the laxity of the worst quarter of your population from controlling the other three-quarters! You cannot keep the machinery of the City and the State out of the hands of grasping and unscrupulous knaves! You are at the evident mercy of brazen-faced impostors and villains, who are strong enough in their places to defy your full knowledge of their crimes, who even boast of their corruption and flaunt their victims with their helplessness! Your basest citizens are often in your highest positions! Men who could not be permitted to [illegible] however pardonable in [illegible] are at the crucial moment little short of [illegible] and who, to secure the position to [illegible] and influence of our oppressors. As for me, I belong, politically, to no party, except the party that wants to elect men of pure and unsuspected personal character to office. Show me an honest man who is a candidate for any office, and if his competitor is dishonest, I will support him, let his political stripe or color be what it may. It is not that political opinions or policies are not of vast importance; but they are not questions of life and death, and the question of good men and bad men, as candidates for office, just now, is a question of life and death! If we cannot soon rectify the candidatures and election of men of notorious baseness, men who accept and offer bribes, who steal and lie, and even confess their own shame, in our political and other corporations, we do not deserve to escape ruin! I hope and pray that our tyrants may become more oppressive and audacious, until we are roused to fling them off! It is to be desired that taxes and conscriptions of private property and rights should be pushed to an intolerable extent, if nothing else will bring us to our senses.

I have not said a word in the interest of parties. I ignore them. Moreover I distrust them. Alas, I know none that is above sustaining corrupt men in office, and I believe that one great weakness in our present struggle, is the suspicion which many honest citizens feel that the main object of dispute between many active partisans on both sides is which shall enjoy the rich opportunities of office, or which shall milk the public heifer. This dreadful system of sustaining available men—available meaning pliable, equivocal, unscrupulous men—is a frightful source of discouragement and debasement. It is better to be beaten in sustaining an honest man than to conquer in supporting a knave or a double-faced mouth-piece of party cries.

Brethren, I would not employ these sacred hours with this unpalatable and disturbing discussion, if it did not lay upon my conscience, as a minister of Christ, to enter this public protest against the demoralising and heathenish influence of political corruption. While the public wells at home are being poisoned, it little becomes moralists and Christian teachers to be talking only about the purity of the Jordan, or the claims of Pharpar and Abana.

You have no Christian duty more urgent than your duty to correct, by word, and prayer, and act, the public corruption of your own City and State! And everybody—man, woman, child—has some political influence, and some responsibility. Every mother can animate her son to purity of political association and action; every wife shame her husband into his duty at the ballot-box; every child be educated in a scorn and hatred of political trickery and corruption, and communicate it to his school-fellows. It is impossible to prove to our children that virtue is a reality, and piety a duty and privilege, while they see the triumphant career of public profligacy unrebuked by religion. It is useless to talk of the iniquity of lying, stealing, murder and lust, when they drive about in state, sit on Judges' seats, occupy Aldermen's chairs, go to Congress, and, perhaps, have been members of the Cabinet. It makes ordinary morality as uncertain as the play of the compass aboard an iron ship. There is a corrupter in the very atmosphere; a vile demoralising taint in the public air that turns the words of morality and piety into fantastic dreams of boys and girls that do not know the world and its ways, and so fancy God is interested in the affairs of these human maggots, and will call the wicked unto judgment. Ah! in what derision must these soulless vampires hold human nature, and the million fellow-citizens that so meekly bear their injuries. How worse than baby talk must seem to them words like mine, or any words of sober faith in God or deity! But none the less is it my solemn obligation to plead for common honesty in public affairs, for true principle in the exercise of our political rights, for honor and conscience in the State. Without it private morality must fail, and religion become a grave hypocrisy. Alas! it is so already.

I see with hope the recent starting in this City of a new organization known as "the New-York City Council of Political Reform," the pledge of whose platform is, "We hereby solemnly pledge ourselves that we will vote in every election, unless prevented by causes beyond our control, for candidates whose election will, in our judgment, best further the objects of this Council, by whatever medium they may be presented," &c.; and the objects of the Council are to examine the claims of each nominee offered by any party, on the score of morality and competency, and see that no bad man escapes the knowledge of the public, if any party dares to make him a candidate. Certainly such an association in pure hands is worth the attention and co-operation of every Christian citizen. Our young men, too, I hear, are organizing with resolution and seriousness to defend the sacred heritage of a pure ballot-box. For what could they more wisely risk, or give their precious lives!

One of the indirect but saddest consequences of the overwhelming calamity at Chicago is the diversion of the public attention from a less striking but more terrible evil, on which, till Tuesday last, it was hopefully concentrated. I mean the Municipal corruption of our own City. The heat of public indignation was getting seven times hot and threatening to melt down even the fire-proof and iron-clad fortresses of our legalized tyrants and robbers, when the awful flames of that young city, the pride of the rising race and the boast of Anglo-saxon enterprise, arrested every eye, and left all things else in the shade. Under the smoke of that great torment, how many public criminals will seek to escape justice and evade notice! How cleverly already are impostors in charity trading in the public sensibility, and trying in the tears of the nation to wash themselves from the ill-repute they deserve! But they shall not succeed. Deep as the grief of the people is for Chicago—that they will assuage by active relief and soon recover from! It has fallen by the direct visitation of God—not by human violence or crime. It is only bricks and mortar, wood, hay and stubble that have burned; at worst, it is a few sacred lives that went out, sadly but innocently, so far as themselves or society are concerned. But what shall quench the indignation of all the right-minded in this community, over the disgrace and infamy that has been settling for years over our civic life? What, after all, is a city burned in its buildings, to a city burnt out in conscience, and lying in moral ruin beneath the ashes of its once honorable fame? What injury has the burning of Chicago inflicted upon this nation, severe and terrible as the general shock given to business and property is, compared with the wrong New-York has done and is doing the cities, towns, villages, the whole of our dear country, by the burning shame of her municipal demoralization? Chicago's flames have lighted the way for the charities of the whole world, flocking like doves to the nest, and filling the general air with the still, sad music of humanity! New-York's bad and wicked example of lifting knaves and robbers into highest places, making Judges of bribable bullies, and allowing persons of beastly character to direct her greatest corporations, has spread like an infection, poisoned a thousand young communities, corrupted the brilliant talents of youth, destroyed the hopes of honest tradesmen by a rivalry with favored and fawning tools of place, and filled the world with disgust and shame! It has lowered our stocks in foreign countries, and diverted our trade at home; and every year it does the country a thousand millions of injury in money, and an incalculable wrong in morals and religion, in domestic purity, and in the hope of a pure and virtuous generation of youth! Let not the physical suffering of Chicago obliterate our sense of the moral wrongs of New-York! The moment is critical! Honest men are working with sure success to unearth the hidden crimes of our rulers. They are upon the freshest scent. They promise, I know they will fulfill, the expectation to drag our greatest offenders to justice. But they must not be suffered to relax one muscle, and we must not abate one jot of angry and stern resolution, holding them to this arduous duty. A nation's [illegible] and we are just in view of the men who have contrived and administered the murderous drain. Shall we allow any other "hue and cry" to stop this pursuit? No! It were better that Chicago, seeing any pretense as her sorrow and misfortunes have made her, should to the moment lost forever out of our thoughts, than that the chance, the hope, the purpose, of arresting the corruption of New-York by making examples of its gigantic criminals, and reforming thus the whole Municipal Government of this continent, of saving American liberties, American honor, and American morality, should lose one thread of its hold upon a public with so much dimmity aroused to its danger!

I end, then, as I began, "a citizen of no mean city." I implore you, who represent one of the most influential and declarve congregations—in its political complexion and intefest—not to take low or despairing views of your public duty; not to neglect a patient and persistent union with all honest citizens in defense of integrity and purity in candidates for office; nor to allow this beautiful and mighty City to remain the centre of political corruption for the whole Union! It were better sunk in the sea than continue as it is; and the mill-stone is still round its neck! It must throw off the incubus of shame and political vice that humbles it to the dust in the eyes of pure and patriotic men. It must enable its honest sons to say, without the words burning their mouths with shame, I am "a citizen of no mean city." God give you, each and all, grace to take these lessons to heart, and to act upon them in the approaching election. It is, perhaps, as solemn an hour as we ever saw in our public fortunes, for the tide seems turning. The conscience of the people is touched, the issues are not partisan, but personal—they turn on the simple question of honesty and purity of purpose. It is a moral question, a religious question! Shall good men rule us? May the worst men govern us? If we make only this one inquiry, and sanction it as Christians must, it will be as much a religious service as though you had spent this hour upon your knees, thinking only of your own sins! There is no sin so great as political corruption, except political indifference to it. To throw off this, in the face of party, of threatening place-holders, of organized corrupters and ruin, is our immediate duty, and God grant you may be as one man, united in doing it by your ballots and your voices, and your upright and patriotic hearts!

THE CHICAGO CALAMITY.

A Stroll Through the Burnt District—What is Left and What is Gone—Devastation of the North Side—Scenes and Incidents of the Ruins.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Oct. 15, 1871.

The Chicago ruins never pall upon the eye. For three days I have wandered among these wrecks of a great city, and they are still as new to me as they ever were. To those familiar with the city, it is enough to say briefly that the fire destroyed everything within an area bounded by certain streets, but to a stranger this statement conveys no information whatever.

With what terrible completeness the flames did their work of destruction can only be realized by hours of inquiry among the ruins. This morning I crossed to the North Side by Kinzie-street Bridge, and skirted the southern edge of the district to the lake. The desolation is awful. The fire was here most intense, or fed upon more inflammable material, and everything is absolutely eaten up. There is no *débris* in the streets; there is none except a few scraps of iron or a few remnants of bricks upon the sites of the houses; the fire had gained such intensity here that it had literally devoured whole blocks. To the north could be seen only a waste of ashes, with here and there portions of calcined walls standing as monuments of the ruins. Reaching the street nearest the lake, and turning northward, it was still a wilderness of ruins behind me, before me, and upon my left. Far away to the northwest I could see the vast remnants of St. Michael's Church, and directly before me the scorched foliage of Lincoln Park. As I walked it was every where the same sad scene—nothing anywhere of what had been stately dwellings and splendid churches but a part of a crumbling wall at the best. But even of these there were but few, as the fire had consumed all, and there was but heaps of ashes where once houses had stood. Stepping into one of these, I sank below the ankle, and tried it no more, but kept in the streets. These were even in better condition than on the South Side, being everywhere in excellent order and entirely clear of rubbish. One reason for this singular fact is, that the sidewalks, which were also of wood, and were very wide, and all the rubbish which would otherwise have fallen into the streets, fell upon the sidewalks, and these burning away let the rubbish down into the coal vaults. The broadways of Chicago are magnificent, being exclusively of wood of the most approved patents, all recently laid, and so little injured by the fiery ordeal through which they have passed that a few thousand dollars will make them as good as they ever were. Smooth and causing no noise, they are especially adapted as avenues through these ruins where the slightest sound seems a sacrilege. Especially is this true of the North Side, where the area of devastation is so vast and where few of the curious are found, it being less accessible than the other portions of the city. As I wandered northward the silence was striking, and looking over the vast whitened plain, I saw only a few human beings, some like myself, merely spectators. Others bent down on the sites of their destroyed houses and raked in the rubbish to learn if some little family treasure might not have escaped the fury of the flames. One gentleman, when I reached him, was leaning against a blackened tree, so I accosted him to learn something of localities. Inquiring as to his losses, he pointed to a lot of ground on which there was no *débris*, and said: "Nothing here. I own that lot, but there was no house on it, and the ground couldn't burn." He told how he had barely time to get a trunk from a house near the river when the flames leaped over the river and enveloped it.

Leaving my informant I still walked northward until I reached North-avenue, which skirts the southern side of Lincoln Park, and through this street I went westward. The street did not belie its name. It actually bounded the compactly-built city upon this side, and all up to it is destroyed. The fire upon this side had stopped only because there was nothing more to burn. Beyond North-avenue there are many scattered houses, as there are in the suburbs of all great cities, and a few score of those nearest the avenue have been burned, but practically the fire was stopped at the avenue, although in the block above it, and on the extreme western limits of the fire, are the ruins of the great German Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael, the largest religious edifice in the city. Standing on the north-western verge of the fire, and knowing that with the gale blowing in the direction it did, it went to its uttermost southern limit in reaching Harrison-street I saw how little either Gen. SHERIDAN or the rain had to do with stopping the fire. Neither had anything to do with it, for the flames went where the wind took them, and only died out when there was nothing left to feed them.

As I traversed the ruins of the North Side, I saw many strange freaks of the flames. Standing at the foot of a street through which a railroad was laid, I saw the rails warped from the bed at short intervals, so that, having a clear view for nearly two miles, the track looked like a huge serpent. But afterward going over this ground, I saw that the wooden roadway from which these rails had been forced by the heat was juninjured. But there were many stranger things than this. In a street near the Waterworks, as in many other places, there were grass-plots between the sidewalks and the roadways, surrounded with miniature wooden fences about a foot high. In this street, for a space equal to the front of four houses, these fences had escaped uninjured, yet the heat must have been intense. [illegible] the street the houses had been taken up, and the shade-trees burnt away above. But strangest and most incredible of all the freaks of fire ever seen or imagined, is afforded by the residence of Mr. OGDEN, to which I have briefly alluded in a telegram. This house, with the grounds and out-buildings attached to it, occupies the small square bounded by Lafayette-place, Oak, Clark and North Dearborn streets. The house and barn, with the fences around the grounds, are all of wood, yet these buildings, which are in the very centre of the devastated North Side, are the only ones which escaped, and not one of them shows the slightest mark of fire or of smoke. The house, which is an elegant one, with bay windows, mansard roof, and other ornamentations, is as fresh as the day it came from the builder. The same is true of the barn in the rear, and of the fences and shade-trees nearest both buildings. Yet, all around are the marks of fire that pause will not efface. Immediately across Dearborn-street, not more than three hundred feet from the Ogden House, are the ruins of DR. COLLYER'S Church, with the interior and roof all gone, and on the north side, which is the side nearest the frame house, the immense stone walls have been eaten half way through by the flames. One would as soon have expected a chip thrown into a blast-furnace to come out unscathed as this house to have safely emerged from the ocean of flame in which it was surrounded for hours. Near by this wonder is another in a conservatory, which is still intact, although scarcely a wreck remains of the house to which it belonged. These are hard things to believe, but after what I have seen here I will believe anything of the freaks of fire. In one street I saw the curbstone calcined and the wooden pavement upon which it joined not even scorched. In many streets I saw lamp-posts twisted and riven by the heat, and close by them articles naturally more susceptible to heat scarcely showing a trace of its effects. These instances might be multiplied indefinitely, but enough has been told to show what singular things can be met at every step.

While the ruins are solemnly impressive, the victims of the fire are sadly suggestive. I have visited many of the places in which they are huddled, but a description of one will answer for all. This one was a church in Washington-street, where some two hundred men, women and children are congregated. Here, ever since they fled from their homes, with the furious flames in hot pursuit, they have lived, if such huddling as they must necessarily endure can be called living. Some saved a bed; others less fortunate lay upon the bare floor, covered with blankets which the charity of the world sent here in ample quantity for present need. There is, perhaps, little actual suffering among these people, but there is no sight more painful than to see all these thousands deprived of the privacy and comforts of a home, knowing that they are penniless and homeless, and must be thus herded and sustained as public charges for many months. These people are housed, fed, in fact exist in these churches, and although more suitable places will be speedily provided, the best that can be done is to furnish them with barracks, where they will be subjected to all the demoralising influences which have made the tenements of New-York so prolific of evil. The system by which the relief they must have is to be extended will soon be materially improved, as the matter has just been put in the experienced hands of the Chicago Relief Society. There are at least fifty thousand people who must be fed and housed for weeks by charity. Such a work as this never before devolved upon an American community, and it is not strange that for the first few days it was not well done.

But this work, and all other before this people, has been cheerfully assumed and will be fully performed. My telegrams have told you how shanties for business and dwellings have been built, and have given a general idea of the wonderful elasticity and energy of this people. The notion of the banks, by which payment in full of all demands, on demand, will be commenced on Tuesday, will have a vastly exhilarating effect. Years will perhaps elapse before Chicago will be what it was, but it is already in far better condition than it was four days ago, and a week hence it will be of far more value to the world and itself than now. Chastened but not extinguished, checked but not subdued, Chicago already begins to rise from her ashes. E. C.

STATE RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

Message of Gov. Palmer to the Legislature of Illinois.

The following message of Gov. PALMER was communicated to both branches of the Legislature on its reassembling in special session on Monday:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 16, 1871.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of Representatives:

On the 8th day of the present month a fire broke out in the City of Chicago, which in a few hours destroyed a large portion of that city. It is useless to attempt to describe the terrible devastation, or to estimate the destruction of the most wealthy and populous parts of our great city. The destroyer came suddenly, and under circumstances well calculated to impress us with the sense of our littleness.

Chicago is situated on the shore of a great lake; it is intersected by rivers; it was provided with all the facilities for communication and trade that are the product of the united efforts of the advanced science and skill of modern civilization; yet, in the presence of the destructive element, men were powerless, and it pursued its course until nothing was left for it to destroy.

In the course of this remarkable conflagration, which has already taken its place in history with the greatest calamities that have afflicted mankind, the flames, with unprecedented fury, swept over the eastern half of the devoted city, destroying many lives, consumed churches, hospitals, schools, dwellings, warehouses, stores, bridges, and structures of every kind. Everything perished at their touch, and whole Wards of the city were left without a house or an inhabitant. No reliable estimate of the number of lives lost can be made, but the amount of property destroyed is estimated at $200,000,000.

In view of the circumstances, I felt it to be my duty to convene a session of the General Assembly, and, accordingly, on the 10th day of October, 1871, issued the proclamation which I have had the honor to lay before you. At the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, all were still so far under the control of the flames excited by this extraordinary calamity, that no scheme had been formed for the employment of the powers and resources of the State to meet the duties that are imposed upon it by this unexpected condition of affairs.

But before proceeding to invite your attention to the details of the business of the session, I must be permitted, in the name of the people of the State, to express their grateful thankfulness for the exhibition of outpouring sympathy and benevolence that this great and sudden calamity has excited in all civilized lands. Not only have our own people and the people of our sister States distinguished themselves by an active liberality that is without a parallel, but in foreign countries the hearts of men and women have throbbed with pity for Chicago, and their hands filled with contributions. Nations have opened to supply the wants of the suffering people. Where all have aided, and all have done so much, it is impossible to give even the names of our benefactors. Their example, so honorable to them and to human nature, is worthy perpetual remembrance, and I trust that the General Assembly will provide for the preparation and publication of such memorial of the event, which their action shall be preserved. The people of the State should be permitted to know the names of those who, when their brethren were hungry, fed them, and when they were naked, clothed them.

The first question to be decided by the General Assembly, after a careful review of the situation, is, what can be done for the relief of the people, and for the discharge of the duties of the State? In finding an answer to this question, there are some difficulties and causes of embarrassment that are yet to be stated; and these are, the Court-House, jail, and public offices and records of Cook County are destroyed. The tax-books are consumed, so that the collection of taxes cannot, without great difficulty, be enforced. The Courts are powerless. The utmost confusion as to the titles of lands, must soon prevail. All the offices and most of the records of the City of Chicago are lost. Still the question, what can be done by the State to relieve, is not one of difficulty, for with wisdom, experience and patience of the General Assembly is invoked to furnish a full, complete, and satisfactory response.

The general political proposition, that the Government is to be regarded as the least that interferes with the people, is one that will remain forever true; and experience has conclusively shown that intelligent men and women are, under all ordinary circumstances, more capable of providing for their own wants, managing their own affairs and regulating their own conduct, than any Government can be, however organized or administered. It seems to me, then, that the people of Chicago and Cook County, who have suffered losses, requiring nothing from the State but to be left free to employ their unexampled and unbroken energies in the great work of rebuilding their homes.

They need no loans or gifts from the United States or the State of Illinois; and, unless I greatly mistake them, they will ask no more but that the State shall assume the discharge of its own proper duties, and relieve them from burdens—that, from their peculiar situation, were always heavy, but have been oberrmitly borne—so that they may be left to apply all their resources to their own great task. It is primarily the duty of the State to provide for the payment of the interest on all outstanding indebtedness, and for the maintenance of the laws everywhere within its limits. It is also its duty to provide for the construction of its highways, building bridges and the support of schools. The State of Illinois has always recognized the obligation of these duties, and for the more convenient performance of many of them, counties, townships, cities, towns and other corporations have been established by law. They are but parts of machinery employed in carrying on the affairs of the State, and the authority and the duties of each are confined to certain well-defined territorial, as well as legal, boundaries, that may be modified or destroyed, as the exigencies of the public may demand. And whenever, from any cause, any of these agencies become unable to the discharge of the duties assigned them, or the public duties imposed upon them become too burdensome or oppressive to the people embraced within their limits, it is the duty of the State to provide other means for their performance. It is a fact that requires no proof, that the County of Cook and the City of Chicago, two of the most important of the classes of public agencies to which they respectively belong, are, from causes that are well understood, unable to discharge the full discharge of all the duties that were imposed upon them. From an inevitable accident, their resources are diminished and their local burdens vastly increased, so that they are no longer available to the State as governmental agencies for all the purposes for which they were created, and it follows from that fact that the State must assume the discharge of its own proper duties, and relieve them from burdens—that, from their peculiar situation, were always heavy, but have been cheerfully

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The undersigned offers the unsold balance of the Firsthand only Mortgage Bonds of the Vineland Railway Company, the entire Loan being $750,000.

The line begins at the terminus of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and extends to the Delaware River, to 47¼ miles, and traverses the garden of New-Jersey—almost the entire length passing through a rich and cultivated country, the products of which will be brought to Philadelphia and New-York by this line.

The flourishing towns of Vineland and Bridgeton are on this route.

On the opposite shore of the Delaware River the Canyon Road is constructing, and will form a part of a through line to Baltimore.

Twenty-seven miles are now operated, and the remaining ten miles will be laid by Sept. 20.

This road will be a popular one in the United States. Traffic constantly increasing.

The investment is secure beyond question. After a short time the notes will be 6s and accrued interest.

H. G. MARQUAND,

No. 120 BROADWAY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, T. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Barker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.

The surest and most remunerative of bond investments.

ALSO, OTHER SAFE AND DESIRABLE

Eight Per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.

Ten Per Cent. Bonds at 87½ and interest.

STITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS available in all parts of the WORLD.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION in a wholesale house; has had several years' experience as accountant in large houses; salary moderate; Brooklyn City preferred. Address W., Box No. 122 Times Office.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN } RAILWAY COMPANY, } CLEVELAND, Sept. 16, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given, that this Company offers to the holders of the common stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Fourteen Millions of Bonds of the face of One Hundred Dollars each, in exchange for the stock of the holders of this Company, taken under the provisions of its charter, at a meeting of the stockholders held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1871.

Each shareholder of the common stock will be entitled to forty per cent. of the par of the stock held by him, upon the payment of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par of the stock, in bonds, as follows, viz.: Ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of November next, the further sum of ten per cent. of the par thereof on the first day of December next, and the balance of said thirty-three and one-third per cent. at such time as the same may be called.

Notice of the calls for installment payable subsequent to the 1st day of December next, will be given by the Secretary of this Company, by publication in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New-York, at least thirty days before the day on which payments is required.

The whole of said sum will be called for on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with any calls which may be made, all rights to such stock shall be forfeited, and will be disposed of for the account and benefit of the Company.

Scrip certificates will be issued on the payment of the first installment (called for Nov. 1.) Payments of the second and subsequent calls, as the same are from time to time made, to be stamped upon the scrip certificates.

The scrip certificates will be transferable on the books of the Company.

On payment of the thirty-three and one-third per cent. certificates for full-paid stock will be issued upon the surrender for cancellation of the scrip certificates.

Dividends upon the sum of the installments actually paid in, will be declared, payable at the same rate and time as the common stock.

Payments of the calls are to be made at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, and a proper receipt of the stock will be given, which will be required, to the end that the issue of the scrip certificates may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer books will be opened on Wednesday, the 25th day of October next, and will be closed on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by section 3 of the act of Congress approved May 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-Twenties of 1862, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington, on or after the 1st day of November, 1871, and that from and after that date interest upon the same will cease:

Registered Bonds of the issue of 1862.

1 to 10,000, inclusive, of $50 each.
10,001 to 14,000, inclusive, of $100 each.
14,001 to 15,000, inclusive, of $500 each.
15,001 to 16,000, inclusive, of $1,000 each.
1 to 74,104 inclusive, of 1,000 each.

Registered Bonds of the issue of 1864.

1 to 5,000, inclusive, of $50 each.
5,001 to 14,000, inclusive, of $100 each.
1 to 1,000, inclusive, of $500 each.
1 to 1,000, inclusive, of 1,000 each.
1 to 2,000, inclusive, of 5,000 each.
1 to 2,000, inclusive, of 10,000 each.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers above) is one hundred million ($100,000,000) Coupon bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued for three distinct issues. Those of the First issue (the three described above) do not bear the added section upon them, while those of the Second and Fourth Series are distinctly marked on the face.

Bonds presented for redemption must be accompanied by the "LOAN DIVISION," and not by the "REGISTERED DIVISION."

Blank forms for assignments of registered bonds will be furnished on application at the Treasury.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st., and 12th-st.

C. G. CLARK, Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 4, 1871.

A VACANCY OF MUTUAL INSURANCE wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 2 Wall-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. B. MANGAM, President.

H. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

H. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS B. MANGAM,	WILLIARD IVES,
NORRIS WINSLOW,	JACOB R. CARTER,
S. H. WITHERBEE,	OLIVER CARPENTER,
THOMAS CHRISTY,	JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. M. EVARTS,	ROBERT A. FOSTER,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,	DANIEL B. APPLETON,
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,	HENRY C. CARTER,
TARAN STEVENS,	WM. H. WHITTUCK,
JOSEPH POOL,	THOS. W. SHANNON,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,	THOMAS B. HEAD,
JOHN R. CECIL,	ALFRED B. DARLING,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,	GEORGE H. A. FELLOWS,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,	WM. S. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS CORNELL,	JAMES MERRELL.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 92½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-St., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

20 Nassau St.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold and Stocks.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.

Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CORRESPONDENTS IN NEW-YORK,

MESSRS. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS, No. 18 Wall-st.,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD; ALLOW FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved real estate in New-York and Brooklyn, in sums to suit.

E. A. STAFFARD,

No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND } INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing for new stock in the proportion of one share for every five, and no share for every fraction of five shares held by each stockholder, at their option, in their name Oct. 25, 1871, to be paid for at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Subscriptions will be received, and the first installment of fifty per centum will be payable between the 25th day of November and 1st day of December, 1871. Second installment of fifty per centum will be payable on the 1st day of February, 1872, and if not paid on or before that date, the right to the stock subscribed for will cease.

If stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription. Interest to Feb. 1, 1872, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, will be allowed on all paid installments, at which time certificates of stock will be issued. This interest will be paid with the February dividend.

Stockholders registered in New-York will subscribe and pay at the office of the United States Trust Company, in the City of New-York; all others at the office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio.

No subscriptions will be received after Dec. 1, 1871.

The transfer books will close Oct. 25, and reopen Nov. 1.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

$200,000

OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,

Principal due 1st January, 1883, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are less than $12,000 per mile.

The gross earnings of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,240 43-100, operating expenses and renewals, $881,036 92; showing a profit of $587,203 51, or more than 71 per cent. on the interest thereon.

The above are $500,000 first mortgage bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest-built railways in the United States; its affairs have always been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the road and property is the best of testimonials. We recommend its mortgage bonds to investors, with the assurance of their being a first-class security.

The above are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROSE, KING & CO.,

No. 54 Wall-st., New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 58 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, & & Draw Bills on

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUBITTEES & CO., No. 20 Lombard-st., London.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to this Company of Second Mortgage Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Richard Division" of said road. Parties whose bids may be accepted will be notified on or about the 20th day of January, 1872.

SHEPHERD FRAZE, } Trustees.
WM. WALKER PERKINS, }

No. 29 Broadway, New-York City.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BONDS and mortgages on improved real estate in the City, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Money ready. Title and careful papers brought and sent.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by State of Alabama.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds to investors.

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already built, and in successful operation, with net earnings well established for several years, AS MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an addition of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tuscaloosa, the CITY OF MOBILE, DISPENSING WITH NEW-LOCATION, STEAM-BOAT AND LIGHTER AVOIDANCE, THE EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 169 miles long, forming the shortest line of rail between MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and the only line by which $15,000 PER MILE COST OF ROAD OVER $40,000 PER MILE

It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is the link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK [illegible] DECATUR, [illegible] LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD, [illegible] COMPANY, [illegible] THESE BONDS ARE

[illegible] authorized and approved by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

2. Several thousand careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,

No. 43 WILLIAM-ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,064,857 74.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 9TH-av., corner of 14th-st. SIX per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Assets, $6,870,167 01. Surplus, $201,623 94.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books for bonds, registered coupons detached, will be closed Oct. 26, and reopened Nov. 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared in the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after 1st November. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

ASHBEL GREEN, President.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage of New-York, Woodhaven and Rockaway Railroad will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

T. J. DAVIS, President.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN INS. CO.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital - - - $10,000,000

NO LOSSES IN CHICAGO.

U. S. OFFICE, NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

HAMILTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 111 Wall-st.

CAPITAL.....$150,000

SURPLUS.....$125,000

Oct. 16, 1871.

THIS COMPANY, NOT HAVING LOST A DOLLAR BY THE LATE DISASTROUS FIRES, OFFERS RELIABLE INSURANCE AT FAIR RATES.

LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT AND PROMPT PAYMENT IN CASE OF LOSS.

JOHN C. WINANS, President.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

THE HOPE

Fire Insurance Company,

No. 92 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $150,000

NET SURPLUS - - - - - 70,389

DIRECTORS.

STEPH CAMBRELING,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
ROBERT SCHELL,	JNO. W. MESSEREAU,
JACOB RESSE,	WILLIAM M. TABER,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	LEBBEUS B. WARD,
FRED. BOSCHUCHARDT,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
WILLIAM H. TERRY,	RICH'D M. TABER,
STEPHEN HYATT,	CYRUS R. LOUTREL,
WILLIAM REMSEN,	D. L. EIGENBRODT,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JAMES E. MOORE,	AMOS ROBBINS,

JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary. JOHN BERRE, President.

This Company loses nothing by the Chicago Fire, its business being confined to New-York City and immediate vicinity.

CHICAGO FIRE!

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CORNER 23D-AV. AND 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE,)

Oct. 17, 1871.

The stockholders and policy-holders of this Company are informed that we have sustained NO LOSS BY THE CHICAGO FIRE.

We have not a risk in the State of Illinois.

The entire losses sustained by this Company since 1st January, 1871, DO NOT EXCEED THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We are prepared to take and solicit first-class risks in the City of New-York and vicinity.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

WILLIAM H. RIKER, Secretary.

THE STERLING

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Having had but $7,000 at risk in Chicago at the time of the recent fire, and having their capital intact and

Net Surplus of - - - - $35,000

offer to insure at such rates as the present condition of the insurance market will warrant.

DAYTON OGDEN, President.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

NET SURPLUS.....100,481 46

Total.....$300,481 46

This Company has only $6,000 at risk in Chicago and no agency there.

M. V. B. FOWLER, President.

DAVID QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

BROADWAY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 155 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

SURPLUS, Oct. 11, 1871, over.....170,000

This Company lost nothing by the Chicago fire, has no unsettled losses, and no agencies, having for more than twenty years done only a local business, and insures good risks in New-York and vicinity on favorable terms.

H. M. FORRESTER, President.

JOHN WEAL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 470 BROADWAY.

BRANCH OFFICE, 167 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000 00

SURPLUS, Oct. 10, 1871, 242,105 57

ASSETS, Oct. 10, 1871, - $442,105 57

INVESTMENTS.

Real Estate, - - - -	$90,000 00
United States Bonds, - -	133,150 00
Bonds and Mortgages, -	163,856 68
Loans on Stock Securities,	47,900 00
Cash on hand, - - - -	8,098 91
Accrued Interest on Loans,	700 00
	$442,105 57

Unadjusted Losses, (Chicago,) $12,500 00

A. F. HATFIELD, President.

T. W. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS'

INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,

No. 149 BROADWAY,

OCT. 16, 1871.

Gross Assets, Oct. 1, 1871....$463,564 29

Cash Capital.....$200,000

Unsettled Losses.... 16,450—216,450 00

Net Surplus Oct. 1.....$247,414 29

THIS COMPANY HAD RISKS IN BURNT DISTRICT OF CHICAGO ONLY AS FOLLOWS:

Bowen, Whitman & Winslow...$5,000

Baker, Smith & Co., of N. Y.... 5,000

R. Hoe & Co., of New-York..... 2,000— 10,000 00

Net Surplus Oct. 10, after deducting Chicago Losses. . . . $237,414 29

S. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC

Fire Insurance Company,

No. 153 Broadway, New-York,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

NOTICE.

The standing of this Company after paying all losses sustained by the recent conflagration at Chicago is as follows:

CAPITAL.....$300,000

SURPLUS OVER.....140,000

TOTAL ASSETS OVER.....440,000

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN P. CURRY, Secretary.

EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.

AGENCY

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD.

CASH CAPITAL.....$2,000,000

Assets July 1, 1871.....$6,047,378 07

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1871.

The losses of this Company at Chicago will not exceed

TWO MILLION DOLLARS,

Leaving an unimpaired capital of $3,000,000

With a surplus of over..... 1,000,000

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 62 Wall-st.

COMMERCE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 27 WALL-ST.

OCT. 16, 1871.

STATEMENT SEPT. 30, 1871.

Capital - - -	$200,000 00
Surplus - - -	47,685 18
Total Assets - -	$247,685 18

The Secretary has just returned from Chicago and reports the entire amount at risk in the burnt district only $50,000, which in any event is all this Company can lose.

BENJ. BABCOCK, President.

W. B. HOXIE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 168 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 18, - - $450,000

LOSS IN CHICAGO, - - 25,000

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. B. KEELER, President.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 156 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - $250,000.

SURPLUS, OCT. 1, 1871.....166,162

NET CASH SURPLUS.....416,162

THIS COMPANY LOST NOTHING BY THE CHICAGO FIRES, and continues to insure on first-class risks at reasonable rates. This Company has no agents.

JAMES B. AMES, President.

JOHN HARDY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 46 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building.)

Cash capital	$300,000
Assets, Oct. 1, 1871	464,016
Unpaid losses	16,000
Gross amount at risk in and around Chicago	41,500
Surplus over capital after deducting Chicago risks	223,516

JAMES R. LOTT, President.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1611.

NO LOSSES AT CHICAGO.

CASH ASSETS.....$265,000

This old-established Company is prepared to issue policies at current rates.

H. PUMPELLY, President.

J. HOWARD KING, Vice-President.

S. GROSSMICK, Secretary.

Application received by R. W. BLEECKER, Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 135 BROADWAY.

Capital.....$200,000 00

Net surplus, Oct. 10, 1871.....255,353 05

Total assets.....$455,353 05

This Company has no agents, and is uninjured by the fire at Chicago.

SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, President.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Fourteenth Annual Term of this institution will commence on No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 18, 1872. The course of instruction is completed in two terms, or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address the Secretary, or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Students may enter their names at the Law Library, Washington-square, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Session opens June 19, 1871. The degree conferred upon examination, admits to practice without further examination. For circulars, &c., address D. D. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 35 Chambers-st.

BRUSHES, &c.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 235 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.

JOHN F. HOPPEL.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 243 MADISON-AV.,

BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. Session hours from 9 A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MISS STEERS'

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, NO. 48 WEST 17TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 6 West 18th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 26.

MLLE. CHARBONNIER

Have opened their French Protestant Boarding and Day-school for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nilsson, Avenue de Neuilly, near Paris, France,) at No. 56 East 58th-st., New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 311 East 58th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and German languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS and P. L. RUTTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 121 4TH-AV. AND 687 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st. Sixteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, and steam-heated. Younger pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the mother of Mr. Lyon. A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample reason. In five years, 41 have entered College—10 Yale, 7 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Light gymnastics. Only good boys desired.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 48 WEST 17TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. For circulars apply as above.

MISS RINGDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 48 WEST 17TH-ST., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Special attention to the Primary Department.

MRS. SYLVANUS SEELY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 26TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Will term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and references required.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. 900 feet above the ocean (same latitude as Charleston). In the well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHREIER, A. M.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN will open at No. 8 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27. Address as above.

WOODBURN.

A Family and Classical School for young boys. Address Rev. Marshall Cone, Box CHARLES P. AVERY, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twenty. The Winter terms begin on Nov. 1.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES BORDMAN

Will open a Day and Boarding School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. P. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Washington-place, prepares BOYS for business or college. The thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars with testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, Chancellor Crosby, and Faculty of New-York University, and from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway. M. A. HOREY, G. CHASE, A. M.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALE will reopen their English, French and German School for young ladies and children, No. 146 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under twelve can prepare their lessons in school under the care of teachers.

MRS. C. E. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 37th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 12 applications for admission may be made at the rooms, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 139 East 37th-st.

MRS. POTT'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. All accomplished and intelligent French lady will reside with the pupils. Terms, $400 per annum. Circulars sent on application. Also offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercises.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 1 East 41st-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, Drawing, Painting, Music, &c. Refer to the cases of Profs. A. L. Ritter and S. S. Mills.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEDHAM, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Dedham, Mass., Circulars may be obtained at G. P. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 813 Broadway.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 27 West 46th-st., reopens Sept. 18. E. PEZANDIE, Principal. French only spoken. Commercial and classical studies. Gymnastic department. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 25 East 21st-st., Sept. 21. Mrs. Jonson will also continue her private classes as formerly.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss M. McCOY, Principal, No. 1,107 Broadway.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,344 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at C. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, No. 1,370 Broadway, near 36th-st., prepares for the City College and Law School. Entire success. Highest terms from the late Prof. Anthon. Owen Wesley, New-York University.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A.M., will open his English, Classical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 226 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute for both sexes at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

DR. SCHETKY'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 109 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 813 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1628,) No. 101 West 44th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY E. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, flings thoroughly prepares for college or business.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 2 East 38th-st. to No. 24 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The school for young boys will reopen and will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. R. HOWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. H. B. FARNY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, 128 Madison-av. cor. 29d-st., reopens Sept. 28. Circulars on application.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, HASTINGS, Westchester County, a boarding